JACK. BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,826—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th Jan.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5384	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7312	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7312	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chelew	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Agius	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	25th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Jan. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the [illegible]

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 16th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR KARACHI SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 16th January.

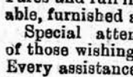
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	19 Jany. 190

taking cargo and passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to,

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.



DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

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The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."



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(THE "PHŒNIX" BRAND)

MANUFACTURED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 2	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, Cigar shape, per box of 100	2 4	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL, Torpedo shape, per box of 50	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRA, Barrels	2 0	1 12

JAVA CIGARS. THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco, and in flavour and aroma are far Superior to the ordinary run of Cigars.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, Per box of 100	3 10	3 4
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,,	3 6	3 0
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,,	3 2	2 12
,, NOBLES, Per box of 100	3 6	3 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR SALE.

LIFE BELTS & LIFE BUOYS

ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

APPLY TO

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE AND SONS,

SHIP CHANDLERS, 18 AND 20, DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes., Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

38, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Compaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	85	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.
VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
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MULHEN'S LAVENDER.
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

K. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, GRAM &c., Supplied.

...ER ARTILLERY.

TOWN HALL.

...ROW, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17TH, 1900,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY, LORD SANDHURST,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, KT.,

CHIEF JUSTICE, AND

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS,

COMMANDING THE DISTRICT.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Song ...."Soldiers of the Queen"..Crawford. (With Chorus). Sergt. H. O. COATES.
Patriotic Song ......"Who's that calling?"..Alicia Needham. Captain CUPPAGE.
Cornet Solo ...."The Deathless Army" ...Trotere. Corporal A. RHENIUS.
Song..................." Blow, Bugle Blow" ......Sir H. Oakley. Mrs. MACMILLAN.
Recitation ...."The Absent-Minded Beggar" ....Rudyard Kipling. Mr. E. C. B. ACWORTH.
Violin Solo........."Liqeunerweisen" ....Sarasate. Madame KOENIG.
Comic Song ...."Mary way a house maid ..Lambette. Gunner B. DEFRECE.

PART II.

Selection ...."Fin de Siecle" ....L Metford. KRUGER'S BAND (from the Seat of War.)
Song..................."Call me Back" ....Denza. Madame SCHULTZ.
Piano Solo.........."Andante and Rondo Capriccioso" ....Mendelssohn. Signor G. de SCRINZI.
(Signor Scrinzi's ErardNew Model Concert Grand Pianoforte.)
Song ...."The Dear Homeland" ..Slaughter. Mrs. MICHAEL.
Piano Selection .."Melange"........Chesney and Wittick. (The Orchestral Piano, kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks & Co., introducing imitations of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Cello, Fife and Drum, Mendoline, Bagpipe and Bugle.
Song..................."The Old Brigade" ....Weatherly. (With Chorus.) Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
String Sextette.." Black Bess Polka" ....
OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE INDIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION: Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2.
Unreserved Seats Re. 1.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Hummum Street.

The Audience are requested to be Seated by 9 P.M. Illustrated Programme, with Poem, will be Sold at the Door-Price Annas 4.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32......	21	0
Art Wine Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley......	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow......	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32......	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32......	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32......	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson......	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy......	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle......	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hash" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner......	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST....................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum. Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the appointment of a MUNICIPAL AUDITOR under Section 126 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, to be addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to 5 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1900.

Applicants should state age and send in a Statement of qualifications accompanied by "Copies only" of Certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1900.

TENDERS are invited for constructing a LOCK UP SHED for keeping old Materials in H. M's Dockyard, Bombay, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned at Colaba, between Office hours at 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, will be received at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst.

3. The Undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any Tender lowest or whatever he thinks fit.

C. B. MAYNE, Major, R. E.,
Comdg. Royal Engineer, Bo. District,
M. W. Services, Colaba.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1900

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December 1899, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for half-year ended 30th June 1899 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay 12th January 1900.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1896.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates—

For 1 Year, 6 per cent, per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken.

Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

WANTED.

TO QUALIFIED PLUMBERS.

THERE is an OPENING in Simla for a Branch of a good firm of QUALIFIED PLUMBERS to lay down house connections, &c., for water and drainage for the Municipality. Apply to the SECRETARY to the Municipal Committee, Simla.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
WANTED,

A PROPERLY qualified Sub-Storekeeper TO TAKE CHARGE of a Stores Depot. Appointment Temporary for two months with every probability of being confirmed, if Qualifications and Service Satisfactory.

None but those who have a thorough knowledge of State Railway Stores open line system of working and Loco. Stores, need apply.

Copies of Certificates of Service with statement of age, nationality &c., to be supplied, which will not be returned.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.

Apply with Testimonials to

F. K. CUNLIFFE,
Offg. Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, Waltair.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in ther . Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	6 p.c.	88
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	in all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	500,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs..	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.3	125
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 10	385
Cooria Mills	800	1,000		Rs. 2	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3.	200
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	505
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	175
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	420
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	151
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	; pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,585
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,900	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
Oriental	6,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50x	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	295
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	482½

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	23½	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	155
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	590
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	361
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	123
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	159
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000		25	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	15100
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	2

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44 m. High water, 11-41m. Low water 5-58m., 5-23.

B. V. R. Cycling Club Carnival, Marine Lines.

Unveiling the Statue of Mr. S. S. Bengalee, near the Oval 4-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The Samuel Street Fair commenced yesterday, and will last for three days.

SHAMSHET STREET FAIR.—The annual Fair of Shamshet Street commenced yesterday and will last for three days.

THE PURBHADAVIE FAIR.—The annual Purbhadavie Fair commenced yesterday morning, and will last for two days.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The result of the Second LL.B. Examination, which was to be declared yesterday, has been postponed to this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, per s. s. Oceanien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th instant.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Private G. Garnett, of the Norfolk Regiment, was again charged with causing grievous hurt to Saloo Fernandes, a cook, on 20th November last. The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—On Sunday evening, a widow remarriage was celebrated at the "Widow Remarriage Hall," Girgaum. Both the parties belong to Zalawadi Auditch Brahmin caste. The widow, Bai Ramkore, daughter of Ambalal Chaganial, resident of Bagasara Kathiawar, became a widow at the age of 12. She is now married to Joshi Madhavji Lliadhar, who is engaged as a clerk in a commercial concern. The bride is about 25 years of age and the bridegroom about 30.

RECEPTION AT THANA.—Diwan Bahadur R. V. Sabnis, B. A., the Prime Minister of Kolhapur, who paid a flying visit to Thana, *en route* to Kolhapur from Bombay, was entertained by the members of the local Kayastha Prabhu Social Club, on Saturday, in the club hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A cordial welcome was given him on behalf of the club by Mr. N O. Gupte, vice-president, and the Diwan Bahadur responded with thanks. The gathering after *pan supari* and *attar gulab* dispersed at midnight. On Sunday the Diwan Bahadur left for Kolhapur. Members of the club were present on the platform to bid him goodbye. He was garlanded there, and the train steamed out of the station amidst loud cheers from those assembled.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Tatia Hurree, a labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased worked in a tannery at Dharavi and lived in a hut in that locality. About a week ago Tatia was walking along the road, when he accidentally trod on a nail and received a small wound on the heel of his right foot. He bandaged the wound with a piece of rag and continued to attend his work until Friday last, when lock-jaw set in. His brother, who resides at Grant Road, was informed, and he had the deceased removed to the J. J. Hospital on the following day. After admission deceased was placed under appropriate treatment, but his symptoms did not abate, and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following a wound accidentally received.

ADDRESS TO DAYABHOY DHOLSAJI.—Sir Charles Ollivant presided at a meeting held at Tivoli Theatre of the Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhai's Cloth Market Merchants' Association, on Thursday night, in order to give an address to Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji, the philanthropic proprietor of the Shri Deshi Samaj. There were also several other European ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion, while the theatre was crowded with a native audience. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhai addressed the meeting and gave a brief history of the Association. He further said that the Association received applications from different countries of the Presidency, asking the aid in the present famine for the relief of the cattle. A fund was started and Rs. 5,000 were collected, which sum had already been distributed for the purpose. As further aid was necessary, Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji gave Thursday's performance of "Ram Viyoga" for the charitable purpose, and Rs. 2,500 had already been collected by it. The chairman then appealed to assist the poorer sufferers of Gujrat and thanked those who aided the movement. The address was read, which was engraved on a silver plate and the chairman handed it over to Mr. Dayabhai, who in return thanked Sir Charles Ollivant and others for the same. Flower-bouquets were distributed and the meeting dissolved.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. Description of two new Lizards from Selangor, by G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; 2, The Coccidæ of Ceylon by E. Ernest Green, F.E.S.; 3, Yak Shooting in Thibet, by Edgar Phelps; 4, Notes on Somaliland, by Captain P. Z. Cox; 5, Fishing in Indian Waters, Part V, by F. O. Gadsden, R.I.M.; 6. Hints to Beginners on collecting Specimens of Natural History, Part I, by E. Comber; 7, Geographical Races of the Banting, the "Sapi" of the Malay Peninsula, by A. L. Butler, F. Z. S.; and Miscellaneous Notes—a, Account of a remarkable swarming, for breeding purposes, of the Wasp, Sphex Umbrosus, &c., by Col. C. T. Bingham, I. F. S.; b. A Variety of the Common Myna, by C. M. Inglis; c, Note on the Web-spinning Habits of the Red Ant, by E. Ernest Green; d. Notes on the Habits of some Indian Bats, by E. H. Aitken; e, Occurrence of the White-faced Stiff-tail Duck at Mardan, by Capt. A. J. Macnab, I M. S.; f. A Wild Dog's Earth, by J. D. Inverarity; g, Vespertilio pachylus—A Correction, by R. C. Wroughton, I.F.S.; and h, Kingfishers killing Birds, by W. F. Biscoe.

INDIAN CABLE CHARGES.

WE have every sympathy with Sir Edward Sassoon and others who are working in England to secure cheaper telegraphic communication between Europe and India, but when they advocate the linking up of the Indian and Russian land-lines by means of a new line through Kandahar and Herat, joining New Chaman and Kushk, they cannot be aware of the difficulties that lie in the way. The Amir of Kabul, in the first place, is never likely to give his consent to such a proposal, unless he were paid an enormous sum of money. He objected most strongly to even a light field-line being laid to Kabul when the Durand Mission was at his capital, and he will have nothing to say to proposals which involve visits to his country by English officials much less the establishment of posts where such officials would reside permanently. He is enlightened only up to a certain point: the appliances of civilisation commend themselves to him when they take the form of machineguns or magazine rifles, for example; but he will have no railways running into Afghanistan or telegraph-wires stretching across the country. He has a true oriental appreciation of the value of delay when dealing with a powerful neighbour. If he willed it, four telegraph engineers could put up their posts and wires in perfect safety in Western Afghanistan and the permanent staff could live in greater security than the Indo-European Company's employes in Southern Persia; but His Highness is not in the least disposed to depart from the line of policy he has hitherto followed. This being so, it may be suggested that Sir Edward Sassoon and his supporters should turn their eyes in another direction. Why should not Quetta be up with Mashad, which is already in communication with Teheran? The Nushki trade route is open, and is in satisfactory working order, thanks to Mr. Webb-Ware, and already the Government of India have begun the line of telegraph which is to connect Quetta with Seistan. There should be no difficulty whatever in obtaining the consent of the Shah to a line from Kuh Malik Siah, on the Seistan-Baluchistan border, to Mashad, and the distance is only about 600 miles between the two points, not much more than that from New Chaman to Kushk. Of course the Indian line to Kuh Malik Siah via Nushki must first be constructed; but it is likely that this will be done very soon. The advantages which the Quetta-Mashad route would have are, among others, that the line would avoid Afghanistan altogether, and that its maintenance in Persia would be quite easy. If Russia wished to get some of the traffic to and from Europe she could link up her Transcaspian telegraphs with Mashad. We commend this scheme to the attention of the Government of India and our Chambers of Commerce, as well as to Sir Edward Sassoon. It is a perfectly feasible one and would not involve any great expense.—*Pioneer*.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLANDS' GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES BY WAY OF DAMAGES.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON TEMPLETON VS. SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL LAWRIE AND TWO OTHERS.

THE case was called on for argument on two preliminary issues. The plaintiff's claim is for payment of two lakhs of rupees by way of damages, for the injury and loss which he had sustained at the hands of the three defendants as mentioned in the plaint. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the second defendant. No one appeared for the third defendant. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Daly, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff stated in his plaint that he resides at Chadderghat in the dominions of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, where he carries on the business of a commission agent. He is also the proprietor of the "Hyderabad Chronicle," which is printed and published in Bombay. The first defendant is a Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. in H. M. service and is also the Residency Surgeon in Hyderabad, residing at Chadderghat, where he has a large and lucrative private medical practice. The second defendant is a Surgeon Major in the Indian Medical Service, at present doing duty in the Punjab Command, who, at the time of the events referred to, was in the service of the Hyderabad Government and resided and enjoyed an extensive private medical practice at Chadderghat. The third defendant is a lady doctor carying on her business at Chadderghat, where she resides and did reside at the time of the events referred to. In March 1896, one Marion Edith Whittaker came to reside with the plaintiff as a member of his household and continued to do so until the time of her death. On the 16th December 1896, she died in the house of the plaintiff, which at that time was in Saidabad in the suburbs of Hyderabad; and the cause of her death was tetanus. During her last illness she was attended by the three defendants. She was buried on the morning of the 17th December in a cemetery situated within the dominions of the Nizam. At the instigation of, and upon information conveyed by the first defendant to the Residency police, the body of Whittaker was exhumed on the afternoon of the 17th December for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination; and it was removed to the Residency Hospital on the following forenoon, where the autopsy was performed by Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Wolseley and Surgeon-Captain Symons in the persence of the first and second defendants, who gave misleading information to the operating surgeons; and with the object of more successfully foisting their false theory as to the cause of death upon the attention of the surgeons, the first and second defendants, or one of them, gave a demonstration and a lecture over the body of the deceased lady to a large number of students who were assembled there for the purpose. On the day after the *post mortem* examination a report as to the cause of death was drawn up and signed by the operating surgeons and handed to the first defendant, who had so arranged the *post mortem* as to preclude the presence of any medical gentleman to watch the proceedings on behalf of the plaintiff or the family of the deceased lady. On the 18th December, the inquest proceedings were begun before Mr. B. K. Joshi, Superintendent of the Residency Bazars, when the three defendants gave evidence that the deceased lady had had an abortion. At the subsequent examination, they endeavoured to prove that the plaintiff was implicated in the procuring of the abortion; and in her evidence the third defendant, Miss Ada d'Costa, made a further effort to accentuate such allegation. A complaint was lodged before Mr. Williams, first Assistant Resident, and a summons was ordered to issue against plaintiff to answer charges of causing the death of Whittaker. At the trial before Mr. Williams, the three defendants gave their evidence in support of the charges preferred against the plaintiff. The second defendant falsely sought to prove that the plaintiff had been upon terms of improper intimacy, that he procured or aided her in procuring the abortion, and that the cause of death was tetanus due to blood-poisoning following upon an abortion. On the 26th January 1897, the plaintiff was committed to the Bombay High Court for trial upon charges of conspiring with the deceased to cause her miscarriage and causing her death in pursuance thereof and of perjury. On the 8th March 1897, plaintiff was arraigned before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a special jury, and at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, counsel for the plaintiff proposed to call evidence for the defence, whereupon the jury intimated that they had made up their minds and did not desire to hear the defence. The plaintiff was acquitted and discharged. He now charged that, in his evidence upon the several occasions, the second defendant had sought, in order to save himself from responsibility to make out that the plaintiff had procured or assisted the deceased in procuring an abortion. The three defendants had, in collusion with one another, fabricated and given upon oath evidence false to the knowledge of all of them. The first and second defendants, in collusion and conspiracy with each other, intentionally misled the two operating doctors, and all three defendants had given false evidence with a view of substantiating a false theory as to the cause of death of the lady, in order to secure the conviction of the plaintiff for complicity in the alleged abortion. A material part of the plaintiff's cause of action arose within the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of this court, inasmuch as the conspiracy between the three defendants culminated in giving false and malicious evidence to the peril of the plaintiff in his trial at Bombay in March 1897. In consequence thereof he had suffered injury and loss of an almost irreparable character in his business, his reputation, and his social position. At the time the proceedings were instituted, plaintiff was in the service, as agent of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., bankers, and in receipt of salary and commission amounting to Rs. 1,000, per mensem which were lost to him, and the expenses of his defence amounted to Rs. 75,000.

Mr. Lang said there were two questions before the court, namely, whether there was any cause of action, and whether the Bombay High Court had jurisdiction to try it. He considered it was difficult to gather from the plaint what the complainant's real cause of action was, as it was nowhere stated in legal phraseology. It was clear on the authorities that the giving of false evidence did not give rise to a cause of action. The complainant really intended to make out that the defendants had conspired together in Hyderabad with the object of giving false evidence against him, or that they had conspired together to do an act which was not a legal one. Counsel said, as far as his client was concerned, the only allegation against him was that he had given false information to the doctors before the inquest and that he had also given false evidence. It was alleged that by doing so the defendant had injured the complainant. Mr. Lang submitted that no cause of action lay in respect of what had been done, for a conspiracy to be actionable must cause injuries that must be actionable. If the complainant had been defamed, he should have brought a civil action for defamation.

Mr. Justice Russell: I do not know whether he relies on that?

Mr. Lang remarked that defamation, if there had been such, had not taken place in Bombay. Possibly if a man gave false evidence to doctors holding a *post mortem* examination, the complainant might have cause to file a suit for defamation. But that would have nothing to do with the case as tried before the Bombay High Court. Even assuming there had been a conspiracy at Hyderabad, Counsel submitted that the Bombay Court would have no jurisdiction to deal with the matter. The real cause of the action on a conspiracy was a suit for defamation, malicious prosecution or giving false evidence. That point must be clearly remembered. The present suit was really based on an agreement which so far as could be judged was entered into at Hyderabad for the purpose of injuring the complainant.

Mr. Justice Russell inquired if it was said the suit was instituted for malicious prosecution.

Mr. Macpherson said such was not the case.

Mr. Lang pointed out that the cause of action was the agreement to give false evidence which had been given in the case at Hyderabad and afterwards repeated in Bombay at the Sessions. The defendants had been compelled to attend the Sessions, but that did not render them liable for any offence. That being so, counsel after citing a number of legal authorities, submitted that there was no cause of action.

Mr. Scott for the second defendant said his arguments would be those of his learned friend. He then read decisions of Sir Frederick Pollock and others with a view to show that the complainant had no cause of action. Counsel added that he had nothing to do with the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiff, also read extracts from a number of legal works to show that where persons entered into an agreement to carry out a conspiracy, which was intended to injure any one, then there was a cause of action. It was the plaintiff's case that the object of the conspiracy was not to give false evidence alone, but to secure Templeton's conviction. Counsel submitted the conspiracy which was commenced at Hyderabad had been continued at Bombay, and accordingly gave the plaintiff a cause of action. The combination entered into by the defendants was criminal and brought them within the purview of the Court. Counsel submitted that among other things the evidence in the High Court and the damages that had been thereby sustained by his client showed that there were ample grounds for cause of action and that the proceedings in the Sessions gave the court jurisdiction to hear the suit.

The Advocate General, in reply, said there was nothing in the plaint to show that the defendants had conspired to give false evidence with the object of injuring the plaintiff. It was the first instance in which witnesses in a case had been ... false evidence and sued for damages.

Mr. Justice Russell: Supposing a number of ... to Bombay agree to make a false charge against a man at Hyderabad, do you say that gives the latter no legal remedy.

Mr. Lang: No, certainly not. There were numbers of ways in which it could be done. It could be done by charging him with a malicious prosecution or defamation. I do not think that one out of a number of persons would be liable. It would be the person who initiated the conspiracy who would be liable. Counsel in conclusion, pointed out that in the present case the prosecution was undertaken by the Hyderabad Government, and submitted that there was no cause of action or jurisdiction on the part of the Bombay Court in the matter.

Mr. Scott said the only allegation was a conspiracy to mislead the doctors, that had caused no injury to the plaintiff. If that was so there was no cause of action.

Mr. Macpherson said the plaintiff's plaint must be read as a whole. The misleading of the doctors was only one incident of the conspiracy, and led up to the cause of action.

Mr. Justice Russell said he would take time to consider his decision.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·911	SE	5	63·1	47·2	61	...	0·00	−0·89
Sirsa	29·944	SW	6	73·2	42·6	47	...	0·00	−0·78
Delhi	29·945	Calm	7	75·2	50·1	66	0·33	0·33	−0·39
Agra	29·931	NW	7	81·0	56·9	97	...	0·00	−0·43
Cawnpore	29·966	ESE	2	74·7	57·0	91	0·19	0·19	...
Allahabad	29·953	ENE	7	74·2	55·9	94	0·81	0·98	+0·03
Jhansi	29·955	WSW	7	79·1	55·2	58	0·45	0·92	+0·44
Jacobabad	29·977	Calm	1	74·9	41·0	44	...	0·00	−0·31
Karachi	30·038	NNE	5	80·4	55·7	33	...	0·18	−0·36
Jeypore	30·006	Calm	4	79·2	44·0	46	...	0·01	−0·53
Ajmere	30·020	Calm	4	74·4	41·4	48	...	0·00	−0·51
Deesa	30·001	SSE	8	80·6	52·0	41	...	0·00	−0·24
Ahmedabad	30·002	NW	2	83·6	59·6	69	...	0·0	...
Bhuj	30·020	W	?	80·3	56·1	9.	...	0·00	−0·10
Jamnagar	30·010	SW	11	81·0	58·8	79	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·016	Calm	7	78·9	52·9	78	...	0·00	−0·40
Bhownagar Para	30·008	WSW	7	89·5	60·2	74	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·993	NNE	6	80·0	64·2	81	0·01	0·01	...
Neemuch	30·039	Calm	12	78·5	49·1	45	...	0·01	−0·51
Indore	29·999	W	8	?	57·6	53	...	0·00	−0·76
Saugor	30·007	SSW	8	78·7	56·6	60	0·04	0·28	−1·44
Jubulpore	29·984	S	4	71·9	58·8	94	0·88	1·76	+0·35
Hoshangabad	30·020	Calm	0	84·2	58·8	83	...	0·36	−1·05
Khandwa	30·026	WNW	8	87·2	63·6	56	...	0·26	−0·86
Raipur	29·983	Calm	4	82·8	61·7	62	...	0·00	−0·90
Nagpur	29·975	Calm	9	87·8	62·1	81	...	0·00	−1·84
Amraoti	29·937	NW	10	91·7	63·8	54	0·04	0·04	−1·62
Akola	30·005	WNW	7	93·4	63·9	60	...	0·03	−2·04
Surat	30·003	NW	4	84·0	63·5	74	...	0·00	−0·19
Malegaon	30·031	W	11	86·4	56·0	42	...	0·01	−1·15
Bombay	30·017	E	8	89·8	70·2	76	...	0·00	−0·88
Poona	30·056	SSW	10	86·5	54·4	72	...	0·00	−1·63
Ahmednagar	30·048	NW	10	87·4	53·0	68	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	W	2	86·3	58·2	58	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	30·010	NW	13	90·7	65·1	46	...	0·00	−1·86
Ratnagiri	29·994	NNE	5	84·4	67·4	63	...	0·00	−0·71
Belgaum	29·995	NNE	12	82·3	57·9	76	...	0·00	−2·30
Goa	0·306	Calm	11	84·0	71·9	88	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·988	NE	4	85·2	67·0	90	...	0·08	−2·76
Mangalore	29·978	Calm	2	86·3	74·4	74	...	0·03	−3·63
Calicut	29·972	SE	7	88·2	71·5	83	...	0·11	−6·34
Cochin	29·969	N	...	90·5	72·7	70	...	3·30	−5·59
Bangalore	30·075	ESE	8	82·3	58·9	97	...	0·27	−3·98
Secunderabad	29·985	Calm	5	88·6	64·6	70	...	0·00	−2·04
Masulipatam	29·998	SE	4	85·5	65·1	71	...	0·00	−8·15
Bellary	29·982	NW	4	90·2	65·7	53	...	0·18	−2·12
Cuddapah	29·995	NE	G	92·0	68·5	82	...	0·45	−5·42
Madras	30·018	N	4	85·0	63·0	88	...	1·79	−17·24
Coimbatore	30·038	E	1	85·1	64·6	90	...	5·94	+0·89
Trichinopoly	30·008	Calm	3	90·0	67·4	85	...	1·75	−8·38
Negapatam	29·978	NNW	4	83·5	73·9	70	...	11·88	−17·51
Colombo	29·944	NE	10	88·0	73·5	78	...	15·33	−5·49
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate. F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Lower Sind, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Deesa, Neemuch and Khandwa, a brisk fall at Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is rather irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 9° in excess of the normal in Berar, and at Agra and Jeypore, and the minimum from 7° to 10° at Agra, Allahabad, Jubulpore, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Akola and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad and Ajmere.

Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Raipur and Nagpur and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar and at Lahore, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Veraval, Indore, Jubulpore, Raipur, Bombay, Bangalore, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jubulpore, and a few drops at Saugor, Amraoti and Veraval.

Light local showers are probable in North-West and Central Provinces and in Berar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

Sunday's meteorological observations show that pressure has fallen briskly to very rapidly in Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and West of North-West Provinces, and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. Shallow depression in Gujrat yesterday has moved in north, and from north-easterly direction into East Rajputana, and has given showers in Central Provinces, Eastern States, Central India, and the adjacent districts of the North-West Province. It has developed a secondary depression of moderate intensity in East and Central Punjab and rain has commenced in North-West Himalayas and submontane districts. The largest amounts received are:—Sutna one inch; Jubbulpore, three quarter; Jhansi, half inch; and Khandwa, Hoshangabad Seoni, Pachmath, Saugor, Nowgong, quarter inch each. Colombo has received moderately heavy fall of two and quarter inches. The temperature is in defect in greater part of the North-East India and normal or in excess elsewhere; the excess averages ten degrees in Berar and from five to six degrees in Rajputana, Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th January, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·980
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	75·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	68·7
Dew Point ...	65·1
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	72·8
General Directions of wind* ...	NW, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	168

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 14.

10 p.m. ...	72·1

MONDAY.—JANUARY, 15.

6 a.m. ...	71·4
10 a.m. ...	74·9
2 p.m. ...	77·4
4 p.m. ...	77·9

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE B I S ... arrived in ... Brown, which ... Calcutta, 1st January, broug...

THE B I S N Co's s s Pu... Pearson, arrived in h... Rangoon, 1st January, with ... deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chi... tain E McDougall ... via Coast ports, was cleared ... and Miss Morgan and ...

THE Bombay Japan Li... tons, Captain S Yoshigaw... Sunday from Yokohama ... general cargo. The vessel ... Kaisha.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, ... P J Morgan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, (17th December) via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Captain and Mrs T A Galley, Mr Rodrigues and 9 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T Knox, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glassgow via Liverpool and Manchester, brought a general cargo, 5 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Stevenson, Mrs Smith, Mrs and Miss Lindsay, Miss Elkes, and two grooms. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 15.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Booldana	2143	Croft			M M & Co
Bengo	462				Portuguese Sun Boat
Nizam	2041	Kliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Simla	1093	Bamber			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O S N Co
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Chindwara	1502	McDougall			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co
Florida	2010	Chapman			M M & Co
Ceylon		Channer	Dry Dock		I L Service
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Coromandel	2783	Vibert			P & O Co
Hermod	830	Nilsen			Bo Company
Patna	1164	Houlden			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Alpine	2285	Kewby			F M & Co
C	City of Lucknow	2265	Morrison	Karachi	18-1	F F & Co
E	Haidari	1562	Frikson	Calcutta	16-1	B & P S N Co
G	Ileaface	573	Malony	Colombo		V Ebrahim
M	King Arthur	1047	Barren			B & P S N Co

Transport.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
O Fultala	2692	Cave	Durban		M M & Co
P Nankin	2907	Bennett	Durban	15-1	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	5?3	Fukeer	Bhownagar	16-1	Shprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	16-1	Do
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	15 1	Do
Sabarmati	521	Fukeer			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	24-1	W & A G & Co
3	Cragoswald	2085	Pearn	London	20-1	Bombay Co
6	Clyde	2198	Stre...	China	17-1	P & O S N Co
10	Hochheimer	1810	Sandeve	Hamburg	20-1	Glade & Co
12	Carthage	2896	Lendon	Aden	20-1	P & O S N Co
14	Nuddia	1914	Mattis			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Amra	270	Sharpe	Karachi	16-1	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Purnea	2...	Pearson	Durban		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Purnea s	Pearson	Rangoon, Jan 1
	Hiroshima Maru s.	Yoshigawa	Yokohama, Dec 12
15	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, &c.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Pundua Transport	Nailer	Durban.

The steamer Chindwara, Captain McDougall, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Carthage for Aden.
" Hochheimer for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Nubia for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Nadir for Calcutta, &c.
" Patna, for Calcutta, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Ileaface, for Colombo.
" Obra, for Calcutta.
" Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 16th January, 1900.

The Squadron will parade this morning (Tuesday) 16th inst., near the Queens Statue, at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill Order.

There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this evening (Tuesday) from 5-30 p.m.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 16th January, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-45 p.m., on Saturday the 20th instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

2. Members of the Corps attending the B V R Cycling Club Carnival this evening, and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Concert, to-morrow evening may wear Mess Dress.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th January, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Carps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to finish the Annual Gun target practice from the 4 Pr. R. M. L. Guns.

Dress:—Drill order, without Arms, puttie to be worn.

No. 1 Sub-divisions of each Company are detailed for First relief on the guns.

3. The following members having died has been struck off the strength of the Corps:—Gr. T H. Jones.

4. Leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst. has been granted to Sgt. W F. Zurhorst.

5. During the absence on leave of Sgt. Zurhorst, Corpl. H. Long will take charge of No. 2 Subdivision No. 2 Company.

6. There will be a meeting of the Carbine Association Committee at the Corps Club on Thursday the 18th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE example set by the Nepal Government in sending one of their officials to India to study rinderpest inoculation is one which we should like to see followed by other Native States. Rinderpest accounts for the death of hundreds of thousands of cattle yearly in British and Native territory, and the cultivators themselves are powerless to check its ravages. The experiments carried out in Behar particularly have shown that inoculation is effective in the vast majority of cases, whole heards having been saved from the disease even in the midst of badly infected districts. By slow degrees zemindars and cultivators have been convinced of the benefits to be derived from the process, and in many districts they show the greatest keenness to have their cattle protected. There have been prejudices to overcome, especially in the case of Hindus, and it is therefore all the more satisfactory to see the Khatmandu Durbar coming to the front, for Nepal is a stronghold of Hinduism. The Government of India are sometimes accused of needless interference with the internal affairs of Native States, and they have to move warily in order not to run counter to popular beliefs and religious prejudices: but here is a case when they might well invite the attention of Ruling Chiefs to a scientific discovery which will materially benefit the masses of the people. Inoculation against rinderpest is a proved success: let this knowledge be spread over all India, whether under direct British administration or not, at the same time letting it be known that the Nepalese authorities have taken the matter up, and we doubt not that all the principal Native States will follow the lead given.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

EXCHANGE opened strong again to-day as under :—

T. T.	1-4 7-32
D. D.	1-4 1-4
3 months' sight credits	1-4 9-16 nominal.
3 months' sight Francs	1-4 1-4

Later on in the day 144-9 32 was done for bank demand and credits were difficult to place. Calcutta came a shade quieter at first.

T. T. 1-4 3-16.
D. D. 7-32
6 months' sight 23-32

MONEY is hardening day by day and the general cry is for Rupees. There has been a heavy decrease in the Bank of Bombay's cash balance for the week ending Saturday.

No less than Rs. 36 lakhs odd, as shown below :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	11,19,624
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	3,86,032
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	10,56,931
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	31,069
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,,	43,655
Loans	Inc.	,,	5,71,057
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	,,	2,49,788
Balances with other Banks	Dec	,,	8,893
Cash	Dec.	,,	36,61,824

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-1-3 per cent. for forward and advanced during the day to Rs. 95 5-8.

The rise is due to the Government ordering the Currency Department to give gold against silver.

STOCK AND SHARES.—There have been very few alterations in Shares during the day.

Manockjee Petits are quoted	1,620
Tapty Valley Railway Company	485

The tone of the market was firm. Business was small. The Price of Broach Good, March, was 222, Bengal F. Good January, 1882, Bhownuggur May, Good, 215, Exports—800 Bengal, at Rs. 189; Mill consumption—200 Bengal, at Rs. 188.

COTTON.—The following gives the weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which shows comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	1,44,000	2,10,000	2,67,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	44,000	90,000	1,17,000
,, ,, to Continent	97,000	1,56,000	87,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,172,000	6,239,000	6,087,000
,, ,, to U. K. ,,	1,097,000	2,457,000	1,975,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,744,000	2,223,000	2,160,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,000,000	1,158,000	1,292,000

The Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1900.	1899.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,880,000	5,329,860	4,610,540
,, ,, ,, of Surats	47,000	89,120	61,370
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	726,000	1,497,880	966,530
,, London	2,800	3,000	3,000
American afloat	140,000	451,600	326,500
East Indian ,,	1,000	2,000	1,600
Total	869,000	1,954,380	1,297,840
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 16-32d.	3 5-32d.	3 7-32d.
,, Good Bhownugger	3 25-32d.	2 5-8d.	3 25-32d.
Difference	23-32d.	17-32d.	14-32d

The total receipts at Bombay for the week ending last Saturday was 7,893 bales.

	cwt.
Wheat	1,173
Linseed	488
Rapeseed	455
Gingellyseed	17,030
Poppyseed	29
Groundnuts	120
Castorseed	1,375
Rice	13,923

WHEAT.—Business. Small Market quiet.

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Prices 0-1-0 lower,
Do. 85	
No. 1 Club Delhi	
Red Delhi	
Hard Yellow	
Red Ahmedabad	
Hard Red	

SEEDS.—Business Small. Market quiet.

Linseed	Prices, unchanged.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	
do. do, Cawnpore	
do. Red do.	
Gingelly white	
Do. mixed	

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain; rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Ferozepore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan.—Drought still continues; wheat requires rain, absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Hail-storms. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amroati.—Cloudy and unseasonable cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain cold; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain; windly; cold.

Broach.—Eastearly wind. Cotton season; lower Prospects gloomy.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy; Absense of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Scarcity of water and grass.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy; cotton ready for picking in some places.

Barsi—Cloudy, but no rain; Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Cotton crop estimate six annas.

Ballary.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, on the morning of the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Oceanien, left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats firmer.
Good Bhownugger 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th January, as compared with the statement of 6th January, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 6. Rs.	Jan. 13. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,55,555	50,35,931
Do. do. at Branches	29,27,759	28,41,727
Other Deposits	351,06,471	340,49,540
Post Bills	8,195	8,435
Credits, undrawn	16,84,428	14,76,440
Rs.	628,82,408	601,12,073
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	73,35,950	73,06,881
Other authorised Securities	30,10,055	29,66,400
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	66,23,450	67,77,670
Loans do. do. do.	202,44,175	203,15,232
Bills Discounted and purchased	134,93,590	137,43,378
Coast Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	17,739	17,739
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	1,62,643	1,53,750
Cash	115,70,830	79,09,006
Rs.	628,82,408	601,12,073

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ALCOCK—MURRAY—January 14, at St Peter's Church, Mazagon, Bombay, by the Rev Father Tovey, S S J E, Wilfrid Owen Alcock, I C S, to Elvin Esther Murray, eldest daughter of the Rev Professor Lindsay, D D, Free Church College, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

JONES—January 15, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, T H Jones, Works Manager, Messrs Richardson and Cruddas.
MALLANDAINE—January 15, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, of acute enteritis, Eleanor, the dearly loved wife of Alfred Mallandaine, Bandmaster, Marine Battalion, and fifth daughter of the late Rev J C Cochrane, DD, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 46 years. R I P. (English and Canadian papers please copy.)
SOOBEDAR DUBASH—January 15, Muncherjee Peerojsha Dubash, nephew of Bomonjee Khaisedjee Dubash, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Markur Hall. Funeral at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.

THE Director's report on public instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1898-99 has to repeat the sad story of decline and difficulty of that of the previous year. The prevalence of plague, especially in the Southern Division, played havoc with the schools. Two thousand school-children and sixty-one school-masters having fallen victims to the epidemic, it is easy to understand that in the two years three hundred schools have had to be closed, and the rolls showed a falling away of fifty thousand pupils. In the year under review there was a falling-off of fifteen per cent. in the number of the primary schools and of nearly twenty-five in the number of pupils. Against this Mr. Giles can only set an increase in the number of pupils attending the secondary schools of little more than two thousand, and in the Arts Colleges, Training and other special schools, of some eight hundred. The decrease in the number of schools took place chiefly in Sind, and in that of the scholars in the Southern Division; in each case it is to be attributed to the virulence of the epidemic. It is at first sight strange that while the number of Hindus and Mahomedan pupils showed a marked diminution, Portuguese and Native Christians, Parsis and even Aboriginal and Wild Tribes showed an appreciable increase of pupils. But the Hindus and Mahomedans form the bulk of the population, and suffered most from the plague. In respect to primary education under such adverse conditions, as the Director describes, criticism is silent. Happily he may speak with satisfaction of the Arts Colleges affiliated to the University. Nearly every College showed an increase in the number on the rolls and in the receipts from fees. Those in which the improvement was most marked being the Elphinstone, Wilson, and Fergusson Colleges. The candidates who passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination was 192, an increase of fifty over the previous year. The number of M. A.s was thirteen, one more than in 1897-98, St. Xavier's College standing first with five. But Elphinstone College was the most successful, the number of the classmen largely exceeding the number of the passes, a result also achieved by St. Xavier's. The Director is satisfied with the creditable successes of the Wilson, Baroda, and Guzerat Colleges, and hopes that the Deccan and Fergusson Colleges will do better when they can obtain an undisturbed year's work. The plague at Poona greatly handicapped them. But the highest praise is awarded to the Elphinstone which proved the high character of the teaching, especially in the B. A. Examination. Of fifty-eight candidates forty-five passed, and of these four were in the first class and twenty-five in the second. The fee receipts for the year were the highest ever received and the number and attendance were excellent until the progress of the plague in the beginning of the year just closed caused the classes to dwindle until it was found necessary to close the College at Easter. In athletics the joint efforts of teachers and students secured victories over all the other Colleges in cricket and football. All the Colleges are passed briefly in review, but there was little calling for any special remark. With the exception of two—the Mahratha and the Maharashtra—which have ceased to exist, they all show a certain degree of recovery from the low water mark of the previous year, a result the more remarkable in view of the severity of the recrudescence of plague in the first three months of 1899. Even Sind, though it was again found necessary to remove the College to Hyderabad, maintained its numbers, and by increasing the fees maintained also its financial equilibrium, although the Karachi Municipality was compelled by necessity to reduce its contribution. The report pays a cordial tribute to the success of Mr. Paranjpe, a student of the Fergusson College who was bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in the last Tripos. The Gujerat College is pronounced to be the handsomest and architecturally constructed in India, forming with its park-like surroundings and large playground a complete and self-contained institution, a model worthy of imitation. The Samaldas College at Bhownugger, we are glad to hear, had full classes and larger fee receipts. It is sincerely to be wished that this prosperity may not be marred by the crisis through which the Province of Kathiawar is passing in the present year.

The Professional Colleges are dealt with apart and somewhat more fully. The Government Law School had access of junior students which more than made up for a diminution in the number of senior students and the First LL.B Class, the total numbers being 425 as compared with the 423 in the previous year. The fees showed a corresponding increment, rising from Rs. 20,408 to Rs. 21,234. But here again the plague interfered, and drove many of the students from Bombay towards the end of the official year. The proportion of the candidates who were successful in passing the examination to those who failed, was considerably short of a third. Of the 140 candidates who went up for the First LL.B Examination forty-seven passed. Of the 219 who went up for the Second LL.B. forty-two passed. It is perhaps fair to mention that of the candidates seventy-four were from the Government Law School, and one hundred and forty-five were ex-law students. The Law School has been re-organised under a resolution of Government based on the recommendations of a Committee of Enquiry appointed nearly two years ago to ascertain what was necessary to improve its efficiency. The Committee, composed of Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Mr. R. S. Brown, and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, went into the whole subject. The practical results of the enquiry have been to double the number of Law Professors, and to increase the emoluments of all except the Principal; the appointment of a Board of Visitors selected largely from the Judges of the High Court, and the expenditure on the school of all the receipts from fees. Since June last the new constitution has had full effect. The fees, at the instance of the Government of India, were largely enhanced to make the school self-supporting. It will be remembered that the reform or re-organisation of the Government Law School was brought up for solution by the application of the organizers of a Law College with very low fees, to send up their students to the University for affiliation. The University declined to comply with the request to examine such candidates, as the Law College, had not been recognised by the Government. The High Court overruled the action of the University authorities on grounds that we need not now discuss. The Government then took up the question of placing the College on a more satisfactory footing and definitely refused to recognise the rival school or college.

This report of the Education Department includes in the appendices the resolutions of Government on the subject, and the memorials to Government by ex-students of the school, which deal with remarkable and highly amusing candour with the qualifications and methods of teaching in that institution in years gone by. It is not necessary to treat these depositions—for such they might be termed—too seriously, but there can be little doubt that they have a certain substratum of truth. One Professor is described as beginning a lecture with the oracular statement "Torts are wrongs actionable in law." The students pricked up their ears and got near the teacher to learn the inner meaning of that mystic saying. The Professor, however, digressed into a more familiar subject, and ended with a dissertation on Hanuman's tail. That Professor had, however, a loud voice that could be plainly heard by every listener. What he said was not wholly lost. Another Professor, having to speak of Roman Law, bent down his head, and read passages from the book before them in such a low voice that not a word would be heard by those sitting near him. When that teacher went to the Mofussil the class was no worse off than before. They had only to put their names down, or get some one else to put them down for them, and the term was duly kept. Roman Law was read up from the text books. There are other anecdotes equally racy. If they were all veracious, who can wonder that law is litigious as well as costly! For the Professors of the older days, or some of them, there is this to be said: Their stipends were so miserable that they might have conscientiously held that they were giving full value for what they received. Under the new regime the public and the High Court may look for a higher level of teaching and a greater respect for the teacher on the part of the taught.

It is difficult to reconcile the news from the seat of war in Natal to hand yesterday with that of the previous day. Sir Charles Warren, strongly reinforced, was said to be co-operating with Sir Redvers Buller and that on Friday there was severe fighting in three places on the Tugela River. Nothing was said of the actual passage of the river, necessary to turn the flank of the Boers at Colenso. But everything seemed to point to a combined effort to force the passage. That was on Friday. Nothing has been heard since of the success or failure of the effort. But we are told that Sir Charles Warren with 11,000 men is marching eastward from Frere, *via* Weenen. His scouts saw no sign of the enemy at Grablar's Kloof, and they ascertained that the Boers have evacuated Colenso. Sir Charles Warren and his force is practically turning his back on Colenso, and it is strange that it is his scouts, and not Sir Redvers Buller, still presumably at the Tugela with a view to turning the Boers out of their "impregnable" position, by a turning movement, that were the first to learn that the enemy had disappeared from it. If they have, it is inexplicable that with scouts in every direction there is no hint of the direction in which they disappeared. If Colenso is evacuated it might be supposed that either Buller's force or Warren's would have hastened to occupy it as a preliminary to following up the retreating force. The necessity of carrying with them the heavy guns which outranged Sir Redvers' batteries during the attack on Colenso would retard their march, and render it an easy matter to overtake them. That is of course that they lie really in retreat and have not contented themselves with retiring to a position behind Colenso to block the road to Ladysmith if General Buller turns that position by crossing the Tugela at the drift which he seized on Friday last. The whole thing is a puzzle, the credit of which must be given to the ingenuity of the Censor which we are not surprised to see, is creating general indignation in England. The official accounts are bald, incompiete and misleading, while those of the newspaper correspondents are so manipulated and curtailed that they fail to give a clear idea of what has actually happened. Meanwhile, the transports are arriving out with reinforcements. Seventeen officers, taken from the Egyptian army, have been ordered to the Cape to help to fill the void caused by the fearful losses incurred in the different frontal attacks. The second battalion of the West Kents are also to leave Egypt for the Cape. The East Kents arrived there, with the Oxfordshires on Sunday in the transport Gaika. It is to be noted that Lord Roberts has reported to the Home authorities that "the situation is unchanged and that the enemy is quiet at Modder River," that is a formula to which the public are by this time getting quite accustomed.

As we go to press our correspondent wires us that the combined turning movement of Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren now in progress promises, if all goes well, to relieve the long-tired force cooped up in Ladysmith in a few days. We sincerely hope that this expectation will be fully realised. A column of mounted infantry was despatched from Durban on Friday last, to march north along the coast, and then, entering the Zulu country, clear out the Boers who are raiding and impressing the Natives. The column will enter the Transvaal through the Zulu country. That at all events will create a useful diversion.

YESTERDAY the Bazaar was at once elated and perturbed by the sudden revelation that the Currency Office was giving as well as receiving sovereigns for fifteen rupees each. Government Paper at once rose. There was a slight fall when the more sceptical found out that there was no notification or promise that the Currency Office would be always so obliging. There had been a rise of nine annas, which receded two annas before the close. The recent heavy receipts of gold in India must have considerably diminished the available reserve of rupees, and as these receipts will now become heavier, the principal Mysore Mining Company having decided to sell their gold to the Indian mints, it may well be that the Government have decided for the time being to give sovereigns to the passer-by for fifteen rupees. If the conditions change, or if a tendency to absorb gold, which is now in great demand in London, the Government may order the Currency Offices to refuse to pay out sovereigns for silver. As every schoolboy knows, rupee paper would go up at once and permanently if the Government would make up what it is pleased to call its mind, and announce once for all that the gold currency is established, and that sovereigns will be exchanged for silver and silver for sovereigns, at the fixed rate of 15 rupees to the pound. That bold step is not likely to be taken just yet. What was done yesterday must however be taken as an indication that Government is feeling its way, and desires to see how that development of its currency policy would work in practice.

AN interesting paper on the utilisation of light draught steamers on the waterways of China was recently read before the Hong-Kong Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders by Mr. W. C. Jack. He pointed out that for some time the attention of merchants all over the world had been directed to the possibility of a great extension of commerce in the Chinese Empire, owing to the opening-up—in part, at least—of the magnificent waterways of the Middle Kingdom. The West River is navigable up to Pe-se, on the Yunnan border, and the other branches and ramifications of its tributaries allow native craft to traverse nearly the whole of Kwangsi and Kwangtung. The trade in the upper waters has been up to the present carried on by large junks, and as a consequence the volume of commerce is restricted and transit of merchandise slow and tedious. Mr. Jack maintained that where those primitive craft can go the river steamboat can follow, doing easily in one day the mileage they do in ten, and in the case of light and well-designed steel boats with perfect safety; whereas the junks are often wrecked and broken up on the stones and rocks which abound in the rapids. In certain months of the year the rivers become very shallow, narrow, and dangerous to navigation, and in parts the water would only permit of the passage of the smallest of boats, and only for the purpose of carrying mails and not cargo. Mr. Jack referred to the cataracts on the Nile, and expressed his confidence that the modern steamboat could overcome these obstacles. It is not possible, as in California, to build boats to run on a dew or float in a fog, but if there were a couple of feet of water to go on and width to pass, it is possible to get there. Reference was also made to the great efforts being made by the French to strengthen their route via Tonkin, and while it was possible now to beat them by a couple of days yet by the adoption of steamers suitable to the waters they would more effectually maintain their superiority. No doubt, the ship-builders of Hong-Kong can design vessels which will navigate these rivers to the best advantage, and safely and quickly carry the commercial products of the country to the market and foreign imports in and through these vast regions. If the idea is carried out merchants will be able to ship their merchandise with a knowledge that it will be conveyed quicker and safer, to say nothing of escaping the French transit tariffs, high freights, and repeated transhipments.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd December 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 36,622 maunds and Rs. 52,076 in the earnings.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Transport Nankin, Captain C. D. Bennett, R. N. R. sailed for Durban, with 3 officers, 1 native officer, 27 men rank and file, 76 followers, 4 chargers, 210 horses of the Jodhpore Imperial Service 30 horses of the 16th Bengal Lancers, 30 horses of the 2nd Begal Lancers and 4 horses of the 15th Bengal Lancers. The horses were brought to Bombay in two trains. The animals were detrained and immediately shipped on board the Nankin, which left the dock at 10-30 a.m. Captain Bayley 16th B. Cavalry, is in charge, assisted by Captain Ross Johnson, R.H.A. and Lieut Taylor, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

NEXT Saturday, in the Jewish synagogues at Byculla and the Fort, special prayers will be offered up for the success of the British arms in the Transvaal. For this purpose the special prayer has been drawn up by Rabbi Nissim.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON, M.P., who has been visiting Yunan and Szechuan in connection with the proposed Burma-China Railway, is now in Calcutta, en route home.

CAPTAIN ST. J. DU PLAT TAYLOR, R.H.A., has been ordered to proceed to South Africa to join M. Battery, R.H.A.

THE Government of India has been pleased to accept the loyal offer of H. H the Nawab of Rampur, of fifty thoroughly trained cavalry horses of his Imperial Lancers for despatch to South Africa.

THE project for a railway line to Naini Tal apparently still hangs fire. The private promoters, who proposed to build a 2ft. line from Kathgoddam, 13 miles, at an estimated cost of 12 lakhs, had their concession extended to August 31st, 1898, and again asked for a further extension of a year; but as they had failed to form a company and raise the necessary capital, the concession was withdrawn. The Government of India regard the project as one to be carried out, if at all, by private enterprise, without any financial assistance from the State. As the Local Government did not support the application for a renewal of the concession, we are not likely to have a railway to Naini Tal for many years to come.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. GILLESPIE, of the Bombay Staff Corps, died last week, at his seat, Brynderwen, Usk, at the age of 64. Son of the late Captain R. R. Gilespie, of the 15th Hussars, he was born in 1835 and entered the Indian Army as an ensign in June 1852, being posted to the 2nd Bombay European Regiment in 1853 and promoted to a lieutenancy in 1856, with which rank he served in the Persian expedition of 1856-57, and was present at the assault and capture of Reshire, the surrender of Bushire, with the expedition to Borazjoon, and at the action of Khooshab, for which he had the medal with clasp. Transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps in 1861 he became captain in June 1864, major in June 1872, and lieutenant-colonel in June 1878. He was assistant adjutant-general in Bombay from 1878 to 1883, when he was placed on the Retired List with the rank of major-general. The deceased officer was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate and county councillor for Monmouthshire, and a magistrate for Herefordshire.

A TELEGRAM received on Dec. 28, from the Diplomatic Body at Peking states that the extension of the general settlement at Shanghai has received the final approval of all the Ministers. The telegram adds that the question of the extension of the French settlement is also settled, but it gives no details of the nature of the arrangement.

A SEVERE epidemic of small-pox is raging in both Chudderghat and Secunderabad. In the latter place the Garrison Surgeon, Colonel Reporter, I. M. S., has opened a segregation camp adjoining the Civil Hospital, which has been constructed on the most improved principles. At Chadderghat nothing has been done and the disease is running a wild career in the most densely populated area.

ONE Kaim Wd Mahommad resident of Thar and Parkar, was sentenced by Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, to the extreme penalty of the law for having murdered his wife. The accused admitted the offence but pleaded for mercy on the ground that he saw the woman's paramour with her, or thought he saw him, and was therefore so incensed that he committed the deed. The Sadar Court confirmed the conviction and sentence.

IT has been cloudy at Jubbulpore, for the past few days. A thunderstorm swept over the station on Sasurday with a rainfall of 88 cents. On Sunday; night another thunderstorm was experienced with 88 cents of rain, which will benefit the crops. The last fall of rain was on the 15th September. The weather is still cloudy.

THE High Commissioner for Canada informs us that the Toronto Board of Trade, one of the most important bodies of the kind in Canada, held a general meeting on December 4, and adopted a resolution in which it is proposed to ask the other boards throughout the country to concur, in order that the Canadian representatives may unite in presenting it eventually for adoption at the congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire to be held in London next June. The resolution recites that an advantageous commercial bond is one of the strongest links in national unity, that the stability of an empire is largely dependent upon the material prosperity of its people, and that the bonds of unity of the British Empire can best be strengthened by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and whereby each component part of the Empire shall receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship. The resolution ends by suggesting the appointment by the London congress of a committee to consider the matter and to formulate a scheme with these guiding principles in view.

THE report of the Administrator of Grenada for the past years shows that the colony has emerged from the depression and financial embarrassment of the three preceding years. The revenue has returned to its normal amount, mainly because of an increase in the collection of duties on imports, while the expenditure is less in consequence of enforced economies. A large increase in imports appeared mainly under manufactured articles and foodstuffs, and was due to the return of the colony to prosperity simultaneously with a good cocoa crop and high prices. The cultivation of cocoa and nutmegs is increasing, and there is therefore less land for the peasants to grow ordinary food, which must in consequence be imported in larger quantities. The exports last year amounted to £257,274, being £102,835 more than the previous year. Of this total cocoa was valued at £227,655, while sugar appears in the list of imports and not as an export. The Administrator thinks the depression, now happily at an end, has had a salutary effect on the agriculturists of the colony, by causing greater attention to cultivation and more care in saving in years of plenty. This last is shown in the increase in the deposits in the savings banks.

REFERRING to the subject of the Nushki-Seistan route, as an easy means of connecting India by telegraph with Mashad, it may be added that the wire which is to connect Quietta with Nushki, has already reached Panjpai, only fifty miles from Nushki, where a postal-telegraph office is to be opened forthwith. The first stage of the undertaking is therefore virtually accomplished. From Nushki to Koh-Malik Siah on the Seistan border is a distance of 200 miles over an arid but flat country. At a liberal estimate a line of three wires could be put up at a cost of £80 a mile for the laying of land lines is acheap process where there are no obstacles such as mountains forests or rivers to be surpassed. From Koh Malik Siah to Mashad the wires would follow the caravan route. Here there might be difficulties connected with the maintenance of the line: but if the Shah's Government were brought to see that it was to their pecuniary interest that there should be a free traffic the difficulties would probably disappear. At the same time pressure could be brought to bear on the Persian authorities to improve the line between Mashad and Teheran.

LIFE in the big stations on the North-West Frontier has still its excitements. Thus at Bannu it is considered unsafe for ladies to ride out beyond the limits of the cantonment, as they will probably be insulted. Again, at night stray badmashes or outlaws from across the border are given to playful firing, particulary at the Police Officer's bungalow which lies on the outskirts of the station. There are plenty of troops in the fort, but it would be tiresome to keep men out of bed for frequent patrol work: perhaps a surprise party now and then of a few Pathan sepoys would be the most effective way of dealing with the "snipers." Six months ago matters were much worse, but then the Gumatti outlaws were still near at hand in the Wasiri country; now they have been driven further afield. When the time comes for withdrawing the regular troops from the Tochi, leaving the Valley in the charge of tribal militia, it may be necessary to strengthen the Bannu garrison. Such a course would seem to be desirable, as otherwise the outlaws in the borderland may be encouraged to be more enterprising than at present.

THE Washington correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that highly valuable copper discoveries south of Cape Nome, Alaska, will be chronicled in the report of Captain Abercrombie, of the United States Army, who has just returned from there. He headed the Government Expedition. The facts are being kept quiet, but the report will describe copper discoveries which are calculated, in the opinion of experts, to result in a greater rush to Alaska than ever. Captain Abercrombie lays special stress on these copper discoveries, which, in his opinion, will cause a stir among London investors.

A REUTER telegram from Maseru, December 18, says :—The Boers are again circulating among the Basutos reports printed in the Basuto language describing successes gained over the British. The Resident Commissioner is having a hard task in explaining the real facts to the natives. The Boer officials at Aliwal North and other places are writing messages urging the Basuto chiefs to defy the Government and send natives to the Free State to gather in the harvest. The paramount chief, however, remains firm in his loyalty. The Boers at Barkly East contemplate moving on East Griqualand with a view to inciting the Dutch there to rebellion. They propose to make a short cut to the Drakensberg and Basutoland mountains. Any act of trespass in Basutoland will be stubbornly resisted.

REFERRING to the statement published by the "Novoe Vremya" that a Russian diplomatic agency will be opened at Cabul on January 1st, the "Neue Freie Presse" writes as follows :—"The task of this agency, as is known, will chiefly be to break up England's influence in Afghanistan, and to make that of Russia predominant in its place." The report is worth mentioning, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, and intimates nothing impossible, but it requires confirmation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE COMBINED TURNING MOVEMENT.

ANTICIPATED RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

BOERS' COMMUNICATIONS IN THE WEST THREATENED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 15, 3 P.M.

Information received from Durban on Saturday afternoon shows that an important combined movement is now progressing. Grabler's Kloof formerly occupied by a strong force of Boers, was found to be evacuated.

It is believed that Sir Charles Warren is operating from Weenen and Sir Redvers Buller from Springfield and that unless serious opposition is encountered Ladysmith will be relieved in a few days.

News received from Naauwpoort indicates that on Friday the position there was unaltered. Colonel Porter still threatens the Boers' communications.

A fifteen-pounder gun hoisted to the summit of Cole's Kop dominates their laager. A few shells dropped therin caused great consternation.

A COLUMN TO ENTER THE TRANSVAAL THROUGH ZULULAND.

A column of Mounted Infantry left Durban on Friday and is proceeding northwards along the coast. The intention is to march through Zululand and cross therefrom into the Transvaal.

The column will disperse the Boer cattle raiders now on the borders of Zululand, and put a stop to their impressing Zulus.

GOOD NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

ALL QUIET AND RATIONS OF THE GARRISON INCREASED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 15, 4-20 A.M.

The "Central News'" Special Correspondent at Ladysmith, wiring on Friday, the 11th instant, states that everything was quiet since the fighting on the previous Saturday, except an outpost skirmish on Monday.

Relief being now expected soon, the rations of the Garrison have been increased.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BOERS MOVING THEIR GUNS FROM THE SOUTH OF LADYSMITH.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The second edition of the "Times" to-day published a despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated the 13th instant, stating that the heliograph at Ladysmith all day strongly reported that the Boers, since their repulse of the 6th January, had been moving guns from the south of Ladysmith.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

General Wood with a force of all arms has established a post at Zoutpan's Drift, north of Orange River, in Free State, on the 6th inst.

A pontoon bridge has been made across the river.

GENERAL WARREN WITH 11,000 MEN MARCHING EASTWARDS.

NO SIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

COLENSO DESERTED BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The "Daily Mail's" telegram from Pietermaritzburg, dated the 12th inst., states that General Warren, with 11,000 men, marched eastward from Frere *via* Weenen.

His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Grabler's Kloof, while they ascertained that Colenso was deserted by the Boers.

All the Colonials and Irregulars have been placed under General Warren's command.

ARRIVAL OF FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS AT THE CAPE.

The transport Gaika, with East Kents and Oxfordshires on board, arrived at Capetown yesterday.

RECONNAISSANCE IN THE FREE STATE.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Modder River on the 11th inst., says General Babington with a force of cavalry and a horse battery has made a two-days' reconnaissance and penetrated about 20 miles into the Orange Free State towards Jacobsdal and encountered none of the enemy. The force also reconnoitred the extreme left of the enemy's position.

This is the first incursion into the enemy's territory.

TROOPS FROM EGYPT FOR THE CAPE.

Seventeen officers of the Egyptian Army have been ordered to the Cape.

The 2nd Battalion of the West Kents is going from Egypt to the Cape.

(A cable correction gives Lieut. Tod, of the Scottish Rifles, killed at Ladysmith, and not *Jod*.)

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Capetown 14th evening, says the situation is unchanged.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated the 13th instant, confirms the news from Modder River of General Babington's reconnaissance and adds that the enemy are all quiet at Modder River.

UNSUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF GENERAL FRENCH.

General French advanced on the 11th instant with the object of bombarding the Boer laager to the east of Colesberg, but was unable to outflank the enemy.

GENERAL GATACRE'S COLUMN.

The position of General Gatacre's Column is unchanged.

LATEST FROM MAFEKING.

All was well at Mafeking on the 28th December.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, London, 14th, reported that Sir Charles Warren, with a strong column, has left Frere to co-operate with General Buller.

Advices from Colesburg state that General French on the 9th placed a strong force between the enemy and their line of retreat, and shelled their laager. The Boer guns, however, were considerably heavier than his, and their gunners, making accurate practice, compelled his retirement for a time beyond range. The Boers are strongly entrenched, but with reinforcements which are daily arriving, General French hopes to storm their position very shortly.

Colonel Eagar, Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Rifles at Stormberg, has had his leg amputated.

In the Boer attack on Ladysmith on the 6th, the Free Staters appear to have borne the brunt of the fighting, Commander Villiers and many of their best men being killed.

RECRUITING FOR LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Volunteers for Lumsden's horse are instructed to register their names with full particulars through the commanding officers of their corps. Preference will be given to bachelors under forty and able to supply their own horses. The saddlery and uniform will be supplied in Calcutta.

The Muir Mills offer to supply tents. Men who are not Volunteers, but who are good riders and good shots, are eligible as well as Volunteers.

ARTILLERY RESERVES TO SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Reserve Batteries which are being despatched to Durban comprise guns, equipment, and ammunition for three fifteen-pounder batteries, with one artillery officer in charge of each but no men. The native driver corps, which is also being despatched mostly from the Khyber moveable column, comprises only one complete corps of about 380 men, mostly muleteers, with artificers for two additional corps, making with three officers a total of about 450 men.

The War Office proposal to permit exchanges between captains in the Staff Corps and British Service is likely to be accepted by Government.

HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Home Government have accepted the offer of 750 additional horses for mounted service in South Africa from the Native States, and steps are being taken to select and ship them in addition to 2,000 supplied by the Government of India with sixty for Ceylon Volunteers, the total being thus raised to 2,810 horses.

LORD METHUEN TO BE RECALLED.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.

FAREWELL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables, London 13th :—It is believed that Potgieter's Drift is a ferry directly north of Springfield.

A Laffan's Agency telegram reports that Kruger and Cronje are urging, against the majority, the abandonment of a defensive policy at Modder River and an attack on Methuen's force.

General Gatacre has issued an order congratulating the detachment of thirty Colonial Mounted Infantry on their courage in keeping the enemy at bay. The gallant little band remained voluntarily for thirty hours in a Donga, near Dordrecht, in order to prevent the capture of a wounded officer. They were fighting 600 Boers with a field gun until reinforced at daybreak. The officer has since died.

The victory at Ladysmith has struck terror into the Colonial rebels. Boer accounts of the affair state that if ended early with the premature capture of some unimportant positions, leaving the sequel of the fighting unreported. Sir George White's pathetic message that he was "very hard pressed," followed by news of a gallant repulse of the enemy, tended rather to embitter political discussion of the campaign, but the net result has been reassuring to the public.

So far as the political aspects of the war are concerned, Mr. Balfour's flippant references to the game of politics and administrative fortitude have not improved matters. Sir Charles Dilke has notified his intention to move a vote of censure on the Government for failing to appreciate the magnitude of the task confronting them, and the debates in Parliament will probably be sharp, as the temper of the House, however staunch, is one of extreme exasperation. Twenty-four Unionist Members are proceeding to the front, and two Liberals and two Government Whips.

General Buller's movement on the Upper Tugela is believed to be part of a large plan of operations not yet disclosed, which has been sanctioned by Lord Roberts, who is responsible for the rigid stoppage of news. It is also stated that Lord Methuen's recall is a foregone conclusion, though his wife denies the report of his ill-health.

The Queen is gratified at Sir George White's soldierly and tactful reference to herself. Her Majesty communicates with the War Office almost hourly, asking whether she can be of any service. She has also requested Captain Sanford's brother to forward a photograph of the deceased.

The universal munificence which the call to arms has elicited continues, and the splendid average physique of the Yeomanry is everywhere remarked upon. The scene in the City yesterday was amazing. Women helped to carry the popular idols shoulder high, and the farewell service at St. Paul's Cathedral last night was crammed to suffocation.

At the conclusion of a thrilling pause, the Lord Mayor and other dignitaries advanced and asked for the National Anthem, which was immediately thundered forth from thousands of throats, the echoes rolling across the river. The Volunteers, on emerging from the Cathedral, lost details of their equipment in struggling with the enthusiastic crowds. The faster men have been accepted for service, the faster others arrive.

AN AVALANCHE NEAR MINIMARG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The remains of Telegraph Signaller Scott and his men overwhelmed by a big avalanche, near Minimarg, have been discovered by Moors. The party was buried under five feet of snow. Mr. Scott's remains are being sent to Srinagar for interment.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN CHOTA NAGPORE.

SEVERAL RIOTERS KILLED.

Three hundred Moordahs of Chota Nagpore on the 10th instant, attacked a detachment of native infantry, but they were dispersed, leaving several killed and wounded. Two sepoys were injured in the fight. Bersakol escaped, but a gang of 54 men were captured near Kutni railway station. The rising is interfering with the postal deliveries in the outlying parts of Chota Nagpur District, but it appears otherwise unimportant.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the conversion of the 4th, 7th, 8th, and 16th Bengal Cavalry into Lancers Corps.

The arrangements for moving British troops about the country under field service conditions which have been so much interfered with during the past season by plague and famine will be continued next winter, a lakh of rupees being likely to be provided in estimates for the purpose.

Commander Falle, Port Officer, Calcutta, proceeds on one year's furlough on the 15th instant, Commander Borwick officiating, while Commander Beaumont acts as Assistant Conservator of the river.

Major R. F. Allen, R. E., from leave is posted Commanding Royal Engineer, Aden District.

THE ASSAM EMIGRATION ACT.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce here have addressed a strong protest to the Local Government against a clause in the Assam Emigration Act raising the minimum wages on tea gardens.

THE HIDES EXPORT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Twenty-five million hides were shipped from Calcutta during the last month compared with three millions in the corresponding period of last year, the increase being apparently due to famine.

THE SIMLA SEWAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

Mr. Santo Crimp's recommendations for collecting the Simla sewage comprise of a network of a main pipe and branches for the whole bazaar and the station arranged to lie at gradients steep enough to use five-inch mains as the maximum with branches and connections of from four to three inches respectively. He would flush them with 250 gallon flushes liberated, once per day down each main. He recommends public and private latrine and house connections wherever practicable for both sullage and night soil. For the road-side channels he recommends trapped gulleys with leaping weirs. For storm water, he advises a downdraft ventilation induced by cowls and mica flaps on the pipe terminals. He would dispose of the sewage by bacterial treatment in macerating tanks and filters, having a large one at the Samali nala, and smaller ones wherever required.

A FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 15.

The troops in the garrison of Poona and Kirkee had a field-day to-day, on the Nagar Road. The troops were divided into two brigades. Colonel Ross commanded one brigade of troops consisting of the Shropshires, the 28th Pioneers, and 16th Bombay Infantry, which assembled on the Nagar Road and operated across the country in the direction of the Yerrowda village. The operations commenced about 7-30 a.m., and at 8 a.m. or little after, the first glimpse was afforded of the troops being engaged and the number of scouts could be seen doubling out from the Pioneers and the 16th Infantry and advancing in open order towards Yerrowda. Three companies followed them also at double line and after proceeding some distance these also opened out into a long line with intervals between the men. The other companies followed at short distance. Then came the main body, mostly composed of the Shropshires. The first line of men were nearly half a mile in front of others, but as they neared the golf links which represented the enemy's position, the attack was then properly developed, the front occupied extending nearly a quarter of a mile. The advance was carried out remarkably well, the men being kept well in hand, and delivering their volleys by sections. The Shropshires joined them in a firing line, when they were about three or four hundred yards from the road leading to the jail, and a few minutes later the roadway was lined nearly its whole length with eager perspiring men blazing away at the imaginary enemy. An independent firing, for a few minutes finished the day's work. Cease fire was then sounded. The other brigade, under Colonel Collette, was composed of the Royal Scots and the 3rd and 4th Infantry. These forces operated near the Gibbet Hill. The attack was carried out on much the same line as before. The troops returned on mid-day.

THE NIZAM'S SPECIAL.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A COLLISION.

POONA, JAN. 15.

The train by which H. H. the Nizam returned from Calcutta, the other day, narrowly escaped being wrecked at Kurala Roadside station, Gulbarga. From the facts it would appear that the special train which carried the Nizam and suite special reaching Gulburga was drawn on to the loop line to allow of the mail train then due ... loop the station. The station master after seeing ... points properly set for the mail, locked ... the and handed over the keys to the po... them, with instruction that he was not ... pointsman them again till the mail passed. For some open accountable reason, however, the man opened the unshifted the points, and the mail train continued and with a moderate speed just then dashed along along loop line on which the special was standing on to the fearful collision appeared imminent but ... standing. A the guard of the special train, who is ... fortunately detected the error, held out his arms ... said to have to the driver and the latter immediately ... a warning brakes. The mail was by that alertness ... applied the stand-still in the nick of time, when ... brought to a yards or so separated the two trains. ... Only a dozen and the station-master are blameable ... the pointsman a rash and negligent act but the ... for doing such the men free pardon. ... Nizam offered

A MEETING OF THE CHIPLUN KHOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIPLUN, JAN. 15.

A meeting of the Khots ... of the Chiplun taluka was held here yesterday, ... over one thousand Khots being present. Resolutions were passed embodying the opinion of the ... meeting that the principle of the fixing of rents on the basis of multiples of assessment was unjust both ... to the Khots and ryots ; that the proposal to abolish the abhovani system was likely to ruin both the classes ; that the proposed multiples of three for paddy and two for warkas lands was utterly inadequate; that the sanction of the Collector for the appointment of muktyars by the Khots was unnecessary and ... would make the Khots relinquish the management of the villages ; that the forest section on the Bill was destructive of the Khots rights ; that a deputation of Khots should wait upon the Government ; that it was inequitable to rigorously exact from the Khots assessment, while orders were given not to execute orders for assistance, except for the assessment and local fund cess ; and thanking Government for so far giving a patient hearing to both sides and keeping an impartial attitude.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday, and the steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia, at the same time and date.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 13.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, which left Bombay on the 30th December, arrived here to-day.

BOMBAY ... FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

First Entries closed on Monday, 15th instant, at 7 p.m.

The Byculla ... Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Bedowin ... Entries *nil*.

The A R ... Plate. Distance—5 furlongs.

1 Mr Hoo Amer's b a h, Keader (aged).
2 Mr Flossin bin Khaderi's g a h, Bagdad (aged).
3 Mr Mewer's b a h, Flower King (6 years).
4 ... Arab ... Ilward's ch a h, Cyrus (4 years).

The A ... Plate. Distance—1 mile.

1 Mr ... bin Amer's g a h, Bonaparte (aged).
2 Mr Farmer's g a h, Khalid (by wire).
3 Mr Rienzi's b a h, Regal (by wire).
4 Mr Finch's ch a h, Brandy.
5 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor.
6 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h, Hahum.
7 Mr S A W's ch a h, Sunjer.
8 Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Baltic (6 years).
9 Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h, Baltic (6 years).
10 Mr Flower's b a h, Muswood (6 years).
11 Captain Young's br a g, Topthorn.
12 Mr A R Obayed's b a h Vanitas (6 years).
13 H H the Maharaja Holkar's bs a h Sherwood (aged).
14 H H the Maharaja Holkar's br a h, Chieftain (aged).

The Medium Plate. Distance—6 furlongs.

1 Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h, Anaiza 13 2.
2 Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h, Ruby 13 2.
3 Mr S A W's b a h, Advance 13 2.
4 Mr Flower's b a h, Magistrate 13 2.
5 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Towsan 13 3
6 Mr Milward's g a h, Thunder 13 2 1-2.

The Maiden Plate. Distance—7 furlongs.

1 Mr Farmer's ch a h, Expert (by wire).
2 Mr Rienzi's b a h, Behram (by wire).
3 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant 13 3.
4 Mr S A W's ch a h, Jehangir 13 3 1-4.
5 Captain Young's g a g Electric 13 3.

The Hopeful Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs.

1 Mr Saleh Tockmachi's b a h, Commander 13 3.
2 Mr Syed Mustafa's ch a h, Hamidi 13 3.
3 Mr A M Shamlaod's b a h, Chancellor 13 2 3-4.
4 Mr A R Amer's b a h, Mulberry 13 2.
5 Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Beauty 13 3.
6 Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h, Leo 13 2 1-2.
7 Mr Mahomed Haji Ebraim's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2.

The Club Stakes. Distance—6 furlongs.

1 Mr Moochool Shah's b a g, Pilgrim 13 3.
2 Capt Young's g a g, Electric 13 3.
3 Capt Young's b cb m, My Fancy 14 0.
4 Mr Fischer's ch a h, Hurlingham 13 2 1-2.

Second Entries close on Tuesday, 16th January, at 7 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, by yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1900-1901.

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Dr. Katrak moved that the expenditure of the General Office Establishment be passed at Rs. 37,610.

Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas proposed an amendment to the effect that the expenditure ... the item Rs. 24... be passed at Rs. 34,670 and that be omitted. He ... for Municipal Medical Examiner Divisional Health ... submitted that now that they had ... it was desirable ... Officers and Deputy Health Officers to do away with this appointment.

Mr. C. N. Wadia seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner remarked that Dr. Viegas had brought forward similar amendments in the previous years, but on no occassion was it seconded by any member. ... The Deputy Health Officers and Divisional Health Officers had to do sanitary work in connection with the Health Department, and were appointed for that purpose only. The work of the Medical Examiner was of a purely medical character, and he considered it highly desirable to entrust the work to an independent medical gentleman. Dr. Viegas had unfortunately imported personal matters in the discussion. Dr. Cama, the present Medical Examiner, had served the Corporation exceedingly well, and to any one in point of ability he was decidedly superior to the Deputy Health Officers. It was desirable from every point of view to retain the services of Dr. Cama, who would be able to maintain a continuity of policy by granting certificates according to a definite standard.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna entirely agreed with the views of the Commissioner and said Dr. Viegas had always failed to convince him as to the necessity of abolishing the post.

Sir George Cotton was of opinion that it was not desirable that Municipal subordinates should appear before Divisional or Deputy Health Officers to get their medical certificates. It was absolutely necessary to have an independent medical man for the purpose.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed suggested the appointment of a Medical Board from among their medical officers every three months for doing the work of a medical examiner on the lines adopted by the Government. He hoped the Commissioner would give due consideration to his suggestion.

On a division, the amendment was lost and the proposition agreed to.

POLICE CHARGES.

Dr. Katrak moved that the police charges be passed at Rs. 5,00,000.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya proposed an amendment to the effect that the grant for these charges be increased to Rs. 5,30,000, and that the items of rent amounting to Rs. 10,579, which was required by Government, be referred for report to the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the question of police charges. Mr. Mulji stated that the sum of Rs. 30,000 which, he proposed to add to the grant for police charges, was asked in connection with grain compensation and other charges which the Corporation were bound to pay. But the question of rent was a disputed one and required further consideration.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna suggested that the grant of Rs 5,00,000 provided for in the budget estimates be kept intact and the question of additional grants be left for future consideration. He thought the course recommended to him would not perjudice the Corporation in any way.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost, and the proposition was adopted.

HOUSE INSPECTION STAFF.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the estimate of income for 1900-1901 from Loan Funds including an anticipated balance of Rs. 7,99,426 be adopted at Rs. 37,99,426, and that the expenditure against the same be sanctioned at Rs. 37,19,513 leaving a credit balance on the 31st March, 1901, of Rs. 79,913.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil moved an amendment that the amount be reduced by Rs. 37,860 being the amount of estimated charges for house inspection staff. In supporting his amendment, Mr. Hormusjee pointed out that the Commissioner should stay his hand from issuing notices to land lords to improve their properties. The notices, as it was pointed out by him a short time ago at the Corporation, acted harshly upon both the landlords and tenants. Many of the landlords were too poor to effect the so-called improvements, and the tenants who had to leave these houses at short notices, congregated in houses which were already overcrowded, and thereby brought plague in localities which were clear of that malady. He hoped that the Commissioner would now stay his hand from issuing any such notices in the future.

Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy seconded the amendment.

Sir George Cotton said that though he fully sympathised with what had fallen from Mr. Hormusjee he might say that he was not going to vote for his amendment. The Municipality by adopting the course they did ought not allow other parts of the town to be overcrowded. What he desired was that the Municipality should go slowly, especially after the experience of the plague they had for so many years. Complaints had been heard from many quarters that these notices interfered with spoiled and depreciated properties. (Hear, hear.) The properties instead of being appreciated by the measures, depreciated very much.

Mr Sundernath, in supporting the amendment, said that in Sir George Cotton a Daniel had come to judgment. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that the poor landlords were as it were between two stools, namely, the Municipal Commissioner on the one hand and the Improvement Trust on the other. There was absolutely no safety both of the unfortunate landlords and the poor tenants. The measures adopted by the Municipality brought plague to places where there was none.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that the Municipality at one time went too fast, whereas now it was proceeding rather too slow. The remedy proposed by the executive was worse than the disease.

A large number of the people were rendered homeless, and the result was there was more overcrowding in places which were already over-crowded. He knew certain outhouses adjacent to a bungalow were ordered to be pulled down, and when it was proposed to be rebuilt, the necessary permission was not granted.

Hajee Usuff Hajee Ismail hoped that the course of debate had convinced the Municipal Commissioner that the so-called improvements were a source of great annoyance and harshness both to the landlords and the tenants. When people were ordered to leave one place, they found it difficult to find another.

The Commissioner remarked that the question had lately been decided by the Corporation and he did not see any reason to alter his opinion in the matter. As to the reference made by Mr. Wadia in regard to the permission having been refused by the Municipality for the reconstruction of outhouses attached to certain bungalows, he (Mr. Wadia) would pardon him if he said that such an instance could not have occurred. The only strong support given to Mr. Hormusji's amendment was that from Sir George Cotton who would also pardon him for saying that he (Sir George) did not know the subject for if he had understood it he would not have made such a great noise about it. He twice said "Go slow," "Go slow," and his cries were received each time by loud cheers.

Mr. Hormusji here rose to a point of order and said that the Commissioner had no right to doubt the words of members. He had called Mr. Wadia a liar.

The President: The Commissioner never called Mr. Wadia a liar.

Mr. Hormusjee: It practically came to that.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that what he said was Mr. Wadia would pardon him if he did not believe any such suggestion.

Mr. Hormusjee: The Commissioner is now modifying his statement.

The President: No, that is what the Commissioner exactly said.

The Municipal Commissioner continuing said that Sir George wanted them to go slow. Now up to the present time 9,060 houses had been inspected of which 7,922 required improvements, and 1,500 houses only had been taken in hand during the last two and a half years. That would show that the Executive Engineer had given plenty of time in respect of these improvements which were spread over two and a half years. He would enquire how long would it take to finish the whole work. He did not think it would at that rate take them less than a hundred years. The Corporation had fully deliberated upon the question at a recent meeting, and the proposal made by Mr. Hormusjee at that meeting was rejected by a large majority. He scarcely could believe that the Corporation would now stultify themselves by passing the amendment. The Government had asked them to carry out these measures and he was going to carry them out.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed expressed his surprise that 1,500 houses should have been undergoing improvement just at present, for it meant that taking 30 persons to inhabit each of these houses, there were 45,000 people thrown out on their own resources.

The Commissioner said that the improvement of these houses was spread over two and a half years.

Dr. Ismail said he had noticed during his practice that many of the houses were so over-crowded as to spread plague and disease.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority. It was also carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE NEW GOLF RULES.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

CYCLE PROSPECTS FOR 1900.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

It has been arranged to hold the Amateur Championship next year at Sandwich, in the week beginning on May 7, and the Open Championship is to be decided at St. Andrews. The first-named tournament has taken place on two previous occasions at Sandwich—in 1892, when Mr. John Ball was successful for the third time, and in 1896, when Mr. F. G. Tait was the winner. Mr. Tait was with his regiment, the Black Watch, when it suffered so cruelly from the Boer fire at the action of Magersfontein, and his name was included among the list of wounded. That his wound was not serious will be the hope of all golfers, and it may even be possible that he will return from the wars in time to repeat his former success at Sandwich. St. Andrews, of course, has often been the scene of Championship meetings. It was at St. Andrews in 1895 that Taylor won his second consecutive victory in the open event. But that classic green was not the original home of the Open Championship. In the days when old Tom Morris and his son were carrying all before them Prestwick was the scene of these encounters ; the first was held in 1860, when W. Park, sen., was the winner, and the tournament was not played at St. Andrews until 1873. The Ladies' Championship will be played next year over the Westward Ho ! course, and is arranged at present to begin on May 14 ; the date, however, is subject to alteration if it should be found to clash with other important fixtures.

At last the agitation anent the revised rules has subsided. It is necessary at this stage to consider the reasons which induced the Royal and Ancient to copyright the rules. It suffices to say that the copyright has been recalled, and that anyone can buy the revised code without having to pay any charge for royalty. But although the new rules of golf are now supposed to be in force they have not yet, as a matter of fact, been adopted by the generality of clubs. One still hears the old rules referred to and quoted, even if they are not allowed to govern the play at competitions. The reason is that men have not yet had time to make themselves acquainted with the revised code, and it would, of course, be useless to attempt to follow regulations which are not yet thoroughly mastered. It would surely be well, however, to fix some period after which all play should be conducted according to the provisions of the new rules, and January the 1st, 1900, would seem to be a suitable date for the purpose. Knowledge of the rules is of more importance at golf than it is at most games. If a golfer be not himself well posted in the rules, he is at the mercy of his opponent, or of the caddies, and this is by no means a desirable situation. One's adversary is not, as a rule, inclined to interpret the rules in any sense hostile to himself, while caddies can seldom be trusted ; and it is, moreover, subversive of discipline to place them in the position of laying down the law to their temporary master. The caddie is already sufficiently independent, and requires rather repression than encouragement.

Nothing of the kind has yet been attempted in the amateur tournaments. As regards the Open Championship, however, a plan was suggested in 1897 by which some check should be imposed on the numbers of the competitors. It was proposed by the Permanent Committee at St. Andrews, especially appointed to deal with the rules of the game, that all competitors whose scores on the first day exceeded that of the leading player by twenty strokes should be forced to retire ; but professionals to the number of thirty-two were to be allowed to compete on the second day, notwithstanding that their scores might exceed the limit named. This proposal was duly adopted, and, coming into force in 1898, proved to be entirely successful. It will surely be necessary ere long to impose some restriction of the kind on competitors in the Amateur Championship, for the numbers are ever increasing, and it is clearly useless for men to continue to block the course when they have no possible chance of winning. At a council meeting of the Ladies' Union, held recently in London, a proposal to introduce a qualifying round in the Ladies' Championship was rejected ; and therein the ladies undoubtedly showed sound judgement. It is a delicate matter to interfere with existing institutions. Golf is nothing if not conservative, and it will be time enough for lady golfers to consider the error of their ways when the men set the example.

In days gone by, when all the world had not been seized with the mania for golf, the customs of golfers were far more courteous than they are at the present time. If, for example, a stranger arrived at a golf course, duly provided with clubs and evidently a respectable individual, he would be invited at once to join in a single or a foursome. The members of the club would not regard him with the eye of suspicion as though doubtful of his intentions in regard to the club property, nor would they leave him to play a dreary round alone, accompanied only by an unsympathetic caddie. But these pleasant ways are in great measure gone out of fashion. As a rule the visitor to seaside links in summer will find himself avoided by the club members. They find their own society and matches sufficient for their own enjoyment, and are not inclined to take trouble about, or show civility to, casual visitors. It is not, perhaps, unnatural that this should be the case, but none the less the change is to be regretted. Nowadays golfers are so numerous, and drawn from so many classes of society, that the fear of contracting unsuitable acquaintances hinders men from making advances to strangers. I was rather sorry for a young Frenchman whom I met last summer at seaside links. He played assiduously every day, but always alone, and no one ever offered to converse with him in the club house. It must be said that he played an execrable game, but ordinary civility to a foreigner would not have been out of place. It is too much the fashion in some clubs to look with dislike on the casual visitor. For after all, he pays a temporary subscription and should be received with courtesy, if not necessarily with cordiality.

The North vs. South match at Birkenhead Park on Saturday demonstrated the fact either that the Northern footballers are very good or the Southerners vastly inferior to their reputation. The game was not a brilliant exposition, but at the same time it was interesting, and the individual form of certain members of the team marked them for international honours. The absence of several well-known men perhaps had some effect on the general play. However, the Selection Committee of the Rugby Union had evidently fixed their mind on a few absentees, for after the match the following team was chosen to represent England against Wales, at Gloucester, on January 6 :—H. T. Gamlin (Somerset), back; S. F. Coopper (Devon), G. Gordon Smith (Blackheath), A. Brettargh (Lancashire), and G. C. Robinson (Northumberland), three-quarter backs; Marsden (Yorkshire) and R. H. Cattell (Midland Counties), captain, halfbacks ; C. E. Allen (Lancashire), J. Baxter (Cheshire), R. W. Bell (Northumberland), W. Cobby (Yorkshire), A. Cockerham (Yorkshire), J. Daniell (Cambridge University), S. Reynolds (Richmond), and C. T. Scott (Cambridge and Kent), forwards.

When a club is successful on foreign soil it is but natural to suppose that they should be good enough for the same club when they have the advantage of ground. But we have over and over again seen that this is by no means a hard and fast rule, and had further demonstration of the fact at Bramall-lane The present leaders went to West Bromwich on the 6th of November and raked in two points, thus mending their work when previously at the same spot. On Saturday the Albion made some amends by coming off with a draw in the return, so that instead of losing all the four points, as seemed highly probable, they have saved one. Williams was for once in tip-top form, and most folk know what that means. The United have still a nice lead of four points, but they cannot afford to lose points on their own turf, as they did on Saturday.

Sheffield Wednesday continue to assert their superiority over their brethren of the Second Division, just as their fellow "Blades" do over their rivals in the premier League. As concerns goal average the Wednesday have a pronounced pull. Their defence is superb. In 13 fixtures their goal has been entered on six occasions only, thrice at home and thrice away. No team has scored against them more than once, and they have only failed to win to engagements. Small Heath, who are No. 2 in the table, damaged their chance of promotion by a bad reverse at Burslem and from their experiences here, at Sheffield, and

Sheffield United	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aston Villa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunderland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bury	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolverhampton W'ders	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stoke	20	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notts Forest	18	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derby County	17	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Everton	18	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester City	18	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Bromwich Albion	18	6	7	5	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle United	16	5	6	5	24	18	[illegible]
Burnley	18	5	9	4	17	31	14
Notts County	18	5	10	3	28	41	13
Blackburn Rovers	15	6	9	0	24	32	12
Liverpool	19	4	11	4	25	33	12
Glossop	16	3	9	4	17	38	10
Preston North End	17	3	10	4	13	29	10

The Sunderland v. Derby County match (November 18) not being finished is not included in the above table.

Excepting under foot, those few lacrosse players who turned out on Saturday were rewarded by good paying conditions ; but the holidays or the unattractive outlook earlier in the week, coupled with the fact that most of the fixtures down for decision were non-competitive and therefore not obligatory, resulted in a good many cancelments. The only league engagement reported was between Birch, who have of late exhibited such a welcome return to form, and Mauldeth, the offshoot from South Manchester, which for a new organisation has done exceedingly well. The result was an easy victory for Birch by the same margin of goals that marked their superiority earlier in the season over the same club. Newhouse, Bowler and Wilson gave the Mauldeth defence a lot of trouble, while at the other end Heaton, Adam, Broomhead, and Eldridge dealt successfully with the losers of whom Rowe was the pick. Albert Park had a day out at Ashton, although their team was by no means up to full fighting strength, and an enjoyable game ended in their favour by fourteen goals to three. Equally decisive almost was the defeat of the Old Hulmeians by Chorlton, who secured the verdict by eleven goals to four. The Lancashire Junior Cup competition is approaching its third stage, which has to be completed on or before January 20. The replayed meeting of the second strings of North and South Manchester is not yet recorded as having taken place, but the other survivors of the seconde round are Albert Park A, Heaton Mersey A, Rochdale A, Mauldeth, Heaton Moor A, Bolton, and Ashton. The competition is more open than usual. Last year's winners, the Old Hulmeians, are this year represented by their second team, and succumbed to Bolton. Albert Part A should have no difficulty in working their way into the final, while in the other half of the draw there is sure to be a big struggle for supremacy, between Ashton, Bolton, and Mauldeth.

It is generally conceded by those who have had a lengthy experience of cycling affairs, that next year's racing prospects would appear to be of a healthy character, so far as it is possible to measure the matter by present signs. The past season has been one of the worst in the annals of cycle racing, and save in the case of one or two competitions for classic trophies, the public have shown little or no interest in the sport. If evidence of this were required, it would surely be found in the fact that two of London's principal tracks will soon pass into the hands of builders and road-makers. There are, however, still some first-class tracks remaining, and as in two cases they are easily "get-at-able" from town (and, what is also more in their favour they are situated amidst very pretty and attractive surroundings), there should be good support from the many racing clubs of the Metropolis during the forthcoming season. A thorough rally of the forces is, of course, necessary to lift the sport out of the track of despond into which it has sunk. The Polytechnic C. C. has already made a very timely and sportsmanlike move in the matter by its capital suggestion of a racing league, and in their estimable movement they should have the support of every club with any pretension to a racing section.

But whatever is done, the sport provided must be of a thorough and exhilarating character—something worth witnessing, and honestly furnishing a sound afternoon's entertainment. Much, indeed, depends upon those who are responsible for the arrangement of the programme and the management of the meeting. Proceedings must start punctually to time ; there must be no dreary waits between the events, and "crawling" or "loafing" in short distance races and final heats must be strictly barred. A good bicycle polo match might be introduced midway, or even a trick-riding performance in the enclosure would afford an attractive interlude. Then a couple of professional races with cash prizes that would not fail to draw the speediest and most popular riders, might also find a place in the list of events. Most important of all, the fact that the public have been asked to witness the racing and have paid for the privilege must not have the scant recognition which it has so often received in the past. To obtain the full measure of support from the public it must be shown that their presence is heartily welcomed, by giving them interesting sport in return for their patronage, and leaving the impression upon the spectators that there is, after all, something worth the outlay in journeying to witness a cycle race-meeting.

A good deal of interest would appear to be focussed in the professional sculling handicap which is to be decided next week on the Thames, if the attendance on the towing-path at Putney, while the various local oarsmen are training, is to be accepted as any criterion. Anyhow the event promises much good sport, and the fact that of the hundred and thirty entrants ninety have accepted is sufficient in itself to justify the effort that is being made to establish an annual professional sculling tournament on the Thames. On Monday, when a start is to be made with the handicap twenty-two heats will be decided and the remaining twenty-three heats, to complete the first round will make up Tuesday's programme. The Tyne handicap which concludes to-day has taken several Thames men north, but despite the fact, between thirty and forty intending competitors have been busy daily on the Putney Reach and the fact that the race is to be rowed in open boats and over a thousand yards' course, which is an experiment in professional racing, has invested the event with much interest. Of the half-dozen men who are particularly fancied by their connections, T. Gibson, of Putney, a veteran with 23 sec. start, has from the publication of the handicap enjoyed the distinction of being a good favourite, while another candidate who must possess a great chance, as the betting would indicate, is J. Mott, of Henley, who is in receipt of 12 sec. start, and who as a gig sculler is acknowledged to have no superior in his class on the Thames above the tideway.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	9	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	21	5	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	10	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	4	77
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	3	23
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	21
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	32	55
Total	69	65	310
Total plague deaths to date	62,895	51,784	
Same date last year	47	47	186

DAMAUN.

At Lower Damaun, on Friday, the 12th instant, a machan, of the village of Lower Damaun died of plague and a Sonar boy of measles. On Saturday, the 13th instant there were two deaths from plague, the victims being a female of the Bhaovsar caste, residing next market and Soni Gandabhai Lukmidas, of Purbhoo Molla. On the same day Dr. Claudian da Cunha, L.R.C.P., inoculated six Parsees, among whom was Mr. Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer, who has made his residence here since the last year, and two Sootars.

...day ...ks from ...uadron of ...s serving in ..., Rs. 15.

	Pts.	Rs.	
...	...51	75	and Cup.
...	150	30	

...ies...

...etition. 200 yards. Open to ...ny squadron of company of ...r Infantry, under the command of a ... below the rank of Corporal, belonging to ...e squadron or company. Entrance fee, Rs. 20.

	Pts.	Rs.
Won by 1st Norfolk Regt	11	100

Six teams entered. No other Registers received.

Independent Extended Order, 600 yards. Open to 20 men under a non-commissioned officer as in match 2. Entrance fee, Rs. 20.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—B Co. Welsh Regt	119	100
2nd—C Co. Welsh Regt	98	50

Entries—14

Rapid Volley Infantry only, 200 yards. Open to 20 men under a N.-C. O., as in match 2. Entrance fee, Rs. 20.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—E Co. Welsh Regt	109	100
2nd—H Co. Royal Irish Regt	101	50

Entries—15.

Deliberate Volley Single loading. 800 yards. Open to 20 men under a N.-C. O., as in match 2. Entrance fee, Rs. 20.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—B Co. Welsh Regt	91	100
2nd—C Co. Welsh Regt	67	50

Entries—13.

The Harris Challenge Cup. Open to teams of four of all ranks from any squadron of Cavalry in the Bombay Command. Entrance fee, Rs. 12.

	Pts.	Rs.	
1st—A Squadron 2nd Bo Lancers	178	75	and Cup.
Time—9 min. 12 2-5 secs.			
2nd—No 1 Sec Deoli Ir. Force	172	30	
3rd—B Co 2nd Bo Lancers	167	20	
4th—No 2 Sec Deoli Ir. Force	167	20	

Entries—12.

...r-General Burnett's Prize. Open to team of Maj... (privates and lance naiks) under command of 20 m... ..., all to belong *bona-fide* to one company. a N... ...fee, Rs. 15.

Entr...	Pts.	Rs.
...12th Bo In	245	100
1st—F Co 20th Bo In	244	50
2nd—D Co		

Entries—25.

...aharajah of Kolhapur's Prize Competition. H. H. the M...ing Competition, 800 yards. Open ...pany Volley Fi...ivates or lance naiks of any one to team of 20 p...ny from any Regiment, Cavalry or squadron or comp... Sappers and Miners. Entrance Infantry, includin... fee, Rs. 15.

	Pts.	Rs.
...	76	100
1st—16th Bo In	65	50
2nd—C Co 14th Bo In		

...tries—28.

En... Conditions as in Match 8.

Independent 500 yards, Entrance fee, Rs 15.

	Pts	Rs	
...	98	100	
1st—C Co, 14th Bo In	96	25	ties
2nd—No 4 Co, Bo S and M	96	25	ties
3rd—A Co, 9th Bo In			

Entries—2... ...00 yards, Entrance, Rapid Volleys, Infantry only, Rs 15.

	Pts	Rs
1st—F Co, 12th Bo In	70	100
2nd—A Co. Deoli Ir. Force	67	50

Entries—19.

Rapid Independent, 500 yards.

	Pts	Rs	
		100	
1st—F Co, 8th Bo In	80	25	ties
2nd—B Co, 20th Bo In	75	25	ties
3rd—E Co, 12th Bo In	75		

Entries—20.

Revolver—The Francis Memorial Cup.

	Pts
Won by 8th Bo In	181

The Cup and half entrance fees

Entries—9

Revolver—Open to Native Officers and N-C O's of the Native Regiment. Entrance fee Rs 7.

	Pts	Rs
1st—8th Bo In ......200 yards	186	50

Entries—8

Young Soldier's Prize.

200 Yards.

		Pts	Rs
1	Private Abdool Aziz, 25th Bo Rifles	30	25
2	„ Muslam Khan, 8th Bo I	28	20
3	„ Nanda, Deoli I Force	27	10
4	„ Taggu Singh, Deoli I Force	27	10
5	„ Tookaram Rao Kotwal, 9th Bo I	27	10
6	Lance Naik, Kesba Ram, 25th Bo Rifles	27	10
7	Private Umrao Alli Khan, 8th Bo I	27	10
8	„ Maroti Kate, 3rd Bo L I	26	5
9	„ Ramnath Singh, Deoli, I Force	26	5
10	„ Koorij Behari Singh, 19th Bo I	26	5
11	„ Warris Khan, 8th Bo I	26	5
12	Lance Naik, Abdool Gani, 9th Bo I	25	5

500 yards.

1	Private Maijula Khan, 8th Bo I	30	25
2	„ Tookaram Silamker, 14th Bo I	29	30
3	„ Sher Baz, 8th Bo I	28	10
4	„ Akbur 2nd, 19th Bo I	28	10
5	Sapper, Radda Patole, Bo S and M	28	10
6	Private Fateh Mahomed, 9th Bo I	28	10

600 yards.

1	Private Mullee Khan, 8th Bo Inf	29—25
2	„ Tookaram Silamkar, 14th Bo Inf	28—20
3	„ Koorvarpal Gujar, 19th Bo Inf	27—15
4	„ Krishnak Saknak, 19th Bo Inf	27—15
5	„ Krishna Holker, 14th Bo Inf	26—10
6	„ Mhadnak Ramnak, 8th Bo Inf	26—10
7	„ Elahi Khan, 19th Bo Inf	25—5
8	„ Karan Singh 19th Bo Inf	25—5
9	L Naik Kesha Ram, 25th Bo Rifles	25—5
10	Sapper Shampatson Singh, Bo S and M	25—5
11	L Naik Abdool Gai Khan, 9th Bo Inf	25—5
12	Private Anandrao Desai, 14th Bo Inf	25—5
13	„ Dehi, Deoli I F	25—5
14	„ Sahebdad, 8th Bo Inf	25—5

Aggregate Scores.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Ttl.	Rs.
Pte Tookaram Silamkar 14th Bo I	25	29	28	82	30
L Naik Abdool Gani Khan, 9th Bo I	26	26	25	77	25
„ Kesha Ram 25th Bo Rifles	27	24	25	76	20
„ Koornurpal Gujar, 19th Bo I	20	26	27	73	15
Pte Shaik Abdool Kareem, 14th Bo I	25	28	20	73	15
„ Mardan Khan, Bo I	25	27	21	73	15

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s ss King Arthur, Captain C. H. Barren, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedda experienced from Aden to Longitude 60° E strong winds from N. to N. N. E and high seas and thence to Bombay light winds and fine weather. The Clan Line s.s. Clan Alpine, Captain J. R. Kewley, which also arrived the same day from Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester met with in the Red Sea strong north winds and in the Arabian Sea strong N.-E. monsoon and very heavy sea to within 700 miles off Bombay, and thence fine weather.

THE UNIVERSITY LL.D. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When suggestions purporting to confer the above degree upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade and Dr. Bhandarkar appeared in your contemporary three months ago, one had little reason to expect that a question of this sort would prove to uninviting as to command little notice at the hands of the whole Presidency literary public. Most of us know what a stir there was in Bombay when the proposal for the said degree upon Principal Wordsworth was first broached. It being an undeniable fact that the two luminaries claim universal respect in the same manner as the Principal, the deplorable lethargy on the part of their ardent enthusiasts, who have a voice in the University, cannot be accounted for. It would not, however, be presumptuous to hope that these few lines will suffice to drive it off. It is a matter for no small regret that the correspondence on a subject like this *has to be revived* by a

REMINDER.

Jan. 13.

MAJOR GENERAL H. J. T. NEILD, formerly of the Madras Staff Corps, died last week, of influenza, at his residence, High Lawn, Cromwell Road, Hove, at the age of 75. Son of the late Mr. Henry Neild, of Kensington Park Gardens, he was born in 1824, and entered the Indian Army in January 1845, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel in January 1871. He was placed on the Retired List in December 1876, and granted the rank of major-general in January 1877.

AT a conference held at St. Petersburg, on Dec. 28, under the presidency of M. Witte, the Finance Minister, to consider the revision of the Bourse regulations, it was finally decided that the general question of the reorganization of the Bourses should not be dealt with for the present, but that a new statute should be elaborated for the St. Petersburg Bourse as being the largest in Russia. The elaboration of the scheme in question has been entrusted to a special commission.

...OURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

E F Nicholson, in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I, of 1894, and in the matter of Government and Dayal Muljee—Payne G S and Co.

Long Causes.

188-98—Shamrao P—Tajbhoy Thowarbhoy and others vs Meghjee Bhimjee and others—Shamrao P.
405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibe vs Boyabibee and others Payne G and S.
124-99—Dikshit and D—Doctor Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Pranjape and others K J Mantre C M and M and P G and S.
344-1288 99—Payne G and S—Nanjee Canjee vs Meghjee Ludha and others—Bhaishanker and K.
375-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa—Thakurdas D C and H.
386-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Esmail Hajee Mohomed—Thakurdas D C and H.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

24-97—Ardeshir H and D—Madhowjee Shivjee vs Pooribai widow—Payne G S and Co.

Commercial Cause.

516-99—Hiralal M and M—Raja Luchmandas Radha Kison C H vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Hajee Karimbux

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

546-89—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

37-99—Payne G and S—Shamjibhai Akhai vs Chagbai and another—Little and Co.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsi Laljee vs Motibai Tyabjee D and Co.
407-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Motibai and another vs Jamnabai Alias Mathibai and others—K D Shroff Bicknell M and M Little and Co.
38-99—K J Mantri—Motibai vs Munilal Mooradass K B Mehta.
40-99—Little and Co—Chagbai and others vs Shamjeebhai Akber—Payne G S and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

750-98—Wadia and G—Goolba Ananda and others vs Jeewajee Rasajee and another—Payne G S and Moos.
190-99—Payne G S and Moos—Mohsin bin Saleh Barakjung vs Munassar bin Abdulla.
570-99—Madhowjee Virjee Pragjee Vallabhdas vs Abdul Rassol Dadam and another.
596-99—Smetham B and Noble—William Watson and another vs C M Ducat.
657-99—M N Saklatwala—Rustomji Edulji Shroff vs Kekhusroo Merban Irani.
672-99—Matubai J and M—Khetsey Khetsey vs Jetbai.
659-99—Payne G S and Co—Manilal Oomedram and another vs Framji Dorabji Ghaswala—Framji and Dinshaw.
722-99—Nanu and H—Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Kandibai—J C Cama.
729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russal Cassum and another vs Rehimtoola Samjee and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
730-99—Hiralal M and M—Jetha Soonderjee vs Dossabhoy Cursetjee and others.
737-99—Captain and N—Nensey Tejpal vs Anandjee Versey and others—In person.
738-99—Daphtary and F—Dominio Francis Pereira vs Shamsudin Hajee Ebrahim Rehim—In person.
739-99—R P Bharucha—Hajee Elias Ali vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla.
740-99—Sorabjee and J—Perosha Rustomjee Daruwala vs George Frederick Weston.
746-99—Craigie J and O—Sir Henry Seymour King vs John Helket Crawford.
747-99—R M Mody—Heera Lalla and others vs Galloo Poonja and others.
749-99—In person—Devibai widow and others vs Dayaram Jugjeewan.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

65-99—In person—Rukhmabai widow and others vs Toolja-ram Harrivallabh and others—Chitnis M and M.
61-99—In person—Mahabir Beneprassad Taver vs Rowjee Govindjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

685-99—Ardeshir H and D—Edaljee Burjorjee Dajina vs Pestonji Shapurjee Narielwala—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
289-79—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Saphanand and others—Payne G and S, and M.
614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.
256-98—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
215-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.
442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
449-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum shewjee—Wadia and Co.
76-96—Mansuklal D and J—BaiDahi AliasNavivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.
568-99—Daphtary and F—Framrcz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
379-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Dulabhdas Balmukandas and others.
380-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Girdharidas Ganshamdas and others.

STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"MADAM," said a wise old physician to a woman who "M...ught a feeble, anæmic, and poorly developed ...had bro... to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of th... daughter... his girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Sir," sh... exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably ...ot, madam," replied this student of men and of medicin..., "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you be... ...st see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and ... looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then let us first read Mrs. Coombes, letter and ... afterwards get a little of what painters call *perspe...tive* on it and see if we can understand the lesson ... teaches.

"In the spring of last ...year 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, wh...ich left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not ...get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was ...poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my c...hest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had m... ...scular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all ove...r me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out ...in the morning.

"As time went on I got we...ker and weaker and was scarcely able to get about. ...came to be so low that I thought I never should b... ...etter again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, bu... nothing did me any good.

"In December (1895) my sister, wh...o lives at Oxford told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper chemist, Oldbury Road, and after tak...ing it found great relief. I could eat well and food agre...ed with me.

"I now gained strength, and after t...aking four bottles was well as ever and free from all p...ain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who h...ave been benefited by the same medicine. You can pub...lish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Co...ombes 177, Oldbury Road, West Smethwick, Birmin...gham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-wri...tten letter. But what do we see behind the simple fa...cts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggeste... by that attack of *pleurisy* she speaks of? Was *tha*... the beginning? No. *Pleurisy* is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it *pneumonia*; if the bronchial tubes, *bronchitis*; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same groop or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you, in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt and filth from the stomach getting into the circulation—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, &c., there is always what the doctors call a "history" of dyspepsia. Although this lady had keen dyspeptic symptoms *after* the pleurisy, a *previous* imperfection of her digestion—whether she realised it or not—laid the foundation for the pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now *that* is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the *first day* you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you *stop it* immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl could't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ousselves.

THE Brussels "Peuple" states that while a number of children were musing themselve on Friday by sliding on the River Lys at Frelinghiem, on the French frontier, the ice suddenly gave way, and many of the children were immersed. Up to the present 33 bodies have been recovered.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ROBERTS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT WATERLOO.

Lord Roberts left London on Saturday for South Africa. In view of th...e pressure of spectators naturally expected at their ...station, the London and South-Western Railway au...thorites strictly barred amission to the Southampt...on express platform at Waterloo except to passeng...ers or such privileged persons as had been furnishe...d with special permits. This did not, however, prev...ent large crowds from assembling at all the appro...ches to the station, and also upon the adjoining pla...tforms and bridges—indeed, wherever it was possible... to obtain even a distant glimpse of the train which... conveyed the gallant Field Marshal.

ARRIVAL AT WATERLOO.

Lord Roberts was recognised a...t many points of the drive to the station, and was l...oudly cheered. The moment he reached Waterloo he ...was surrounded by a number of military and oth...er friends and he held a sort of semi-private recepti...on in the waiting room beside the main booking hal... About 11-30, at the close of those more persona... leave takings he returned to the booking hall, where... general greetings and words of parting were exchang...ed. The hall was thronged, and many ladies pressed ...eagerly forward to get a last handshake, to exp...ress their deep sympathy with the distinguished s...oldier and Lady Roberts in their recent great bere...avement, and to bid Lord Roberts God speed. O...ne lady, her eyes brimming with sympathetic tea...rs, exclaimed, "God bless you and bring you safely b...ack to us," and the expression was echoed and re-echo...ed in varying phraseology by scores and even hund...red of others. After a few minutes in the booking hal... LordRoberts passed on to the platform, and made fo... the reserved saloon in which Lady Roberts and his d...aughters and a few intimate friends had already take... their place.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

To attempt to give a list of those prese...nt would be futile, but a few of those noticed in the... immediate neighbourhood of the saloon included the... Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mr. Ba...four, Earl Spencer, Commander the Hon. Seymour ...Fortescue, the Earl of March, Major Cowan, Royal Ho...se Artillery, Major-General Lloyd, Field-Marshal S... Donald Stewart, General Sir Henry Norman, Sir I... Campbell, Colonel Carington (Equerry to the Que...en), General Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir Godfre... Clerk, Canen Wilberforce, General Pemberton, Sir J... Stokes, General Sir Hugh Gough and Lady Gough, ... Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, General McLeod, V. C., ... Lord Elgin General Luck General Lawrence, and C...olonel Serteis, Mr. Ritchie, Lord Wolseley and other a...rrived late, and it required all the efforts of the pol...ice to clear a way for them.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Scarcely had they got through when a great c...heer from without announced the approach of someb...ody of importance. Additional police pressed forwar...d to clear a gangway, and the cheer was taken of ins...ide the station as the Duke of Cambridge appeared ...in the narrow passage and advanced to shake han...ds with the departing General. The crush was so en...ormous that this was a matter of no small difficulty, and his Royal Highness, in spite of police protection, more than once gave expression to his recentment a... the rough treatment he had to submit to.

THE PRINCE OF WALES GREETS LORD ROBERTS.

Renewed cheering heralded the approach of the Duke of Connaught, who was protected in some measure by the burly form of his A.-D.-C., Captain Malcolm McNeill. The difficulty of getting through had been much reduced by this time and His Royal Highness was able to approach and greet Lord Roberts in comparative comfort. Once again a rousing cheer diverted public attention from the hero of the movement, and the Prince of Wales passed to a cleared space near the saloon attended by Captain George Holford. The Prince's greeting to Lord Roberts was of the most cordial character and distinguished couple engaged in earnest conversation. The assemblage about the saloon just at this moment was a striking and unusual one, a feature of which was the presence of no fewer than five of the eight Field Marshals of the British Army—namely, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and Sir Donald Stewart.

LORD ROBERTS ALMOST LOSES THE TRAIN.

At 11-40, the time at which the train was due to leave, the Prince once again shook hands with Lord Roberts and spoke a few words to him, of which the phrases, "God bless you," "Good luck to you," were caught by those close at hand. Mr. Balfour was first outside the cleared space, but the crowd considerately made way for him, and he was able to get a final word and handshake with the departing Field-Marshal. Doubtless the departure of the train was preceded by all the customary warnings and signals, but they did not appear to be heard or understood in the din, enthusiasm, and excitement of the moment. The result was that the train was in motion while Lord Roberts was still on the platform with his back to the saloon. His leave-takings were abruptly terminated, and he had to make a somewhat un dignified scramble for his seat. As he disappeared into the saloon a final lusty cheer was sent up, and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed until the train had passed out of sight. It was a stirring and memorable scene, and if the comfort and convenience of the huge crowd was seriously and unavoidably interfered with the experience was taken in good part, and was not permitted to damp the heartiness of the parting. Lady and the Misses Roberts accompained Lord Roberts to Southampton. As the Royal visitors left the station they were heartily cheered.

Lieutenant-General Kelly-Kenny and the Staff of the sixth division left Aldershot for Southampton on Saturday to embark on the Dunottar Castle with Lord Roberts for South Africa.

MILITARY ATTACHES.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, says:—The fact that the Powers of the Triple Alliance, one after the other, recalled their military attaches at Paris gave rise to the belief that this step was taken in accordance with an agreement among themselves That belief, however, is erroneous, for when Italy recalled her attache, and afterwards when Colonel Schneider, the Austrian attache, was summoned home, each State was acting independently, though in each case the action taken was connected with the Dreyfus affair. An officer was actually selected by the Austrian Government to succeed Colonel Schneider; but then something happened that induced Germany to recall her military attache at Paris, Major Baron von Susskind, and she induced the other Triple Alliance Powers to refrain, for the present, from filling the vacancies in their embassies at Paris. Thus the only agreement there is has reference not to the recal of the three attaches, but only to the delay in appointing new ones for the time being.

The question now arises whether the office of military attache should not be entirely abolished, which, however, will depend partly on the decisions of other Powers. Undoubtedly there is need of reform in regard to the duties and responsibilities of the post. When it was first created it was not supposed that the high military officers accredited to Foreign Courts or Governments would be watched by police spies, and still less that they would bargain with the officers of another Power for military secrets; or condescend to maintain relations with persons like Esterhazy. An Ambassador would never think of entering into similar ...nections with the civil servants of the Power to ...ch he is accredited, and what is unworthy of an ...assador cannot be proper for a military attache.

It is true that cases of espionage by military attaches were not unknown in the past. For instance, Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe boasts, in his "Memoire," of havi...g played the spy in General Radetsky's camp; but such occurrences were exceptional, and no instance is record...d of an English military attache acting in such a ma...ner. Obviously a reform would have to be instated by ...hose who have been guilty of these errors. The instituti...on in itself is sensible enough, though it must be con...fessed that the reports sent by military attaches to thei... Government are, as a rule, not read, or, if read, are n...t heeded. This was the case with the admirable reports ...concerning the Prussian Army, which were sent to Par... before 1870 by the French military attache, Colonel St...ffel, as well as with those submitted by English militar... attaches on the tactics employed in German and Aust...rian manœuvres—at least, one may infer this from wh...at has happened in South Africa. While it is eviden..., therefore, that, if military attaches are to be ma...intained, a thorough reform is needed, the manner in wh...ich their reports are ignored makes it questionable wh...ether it is worth while to keep up the office at all.

ACCORDING to a *Dalziel* ...message from Paris the new French submarine boats s...eem to be more or less pronounced failures. The "Na...val," which was to plunge into and under the water ...as soon as a hostile fleet appeared in sight and rap...idly advance and torpedo each battleship in turn, has... not yet undergone the trial plunge which was to... demonstrate the inventor's claims. It is held to be t...o risky a proceeding. The hull is said to be too we...ak to stand the shock. Moreover, the boat becomes un...manageable directly any attempt is made to sink it. In short, the type is practically condemned, though it ...is hoped that the difficulties will be overcome in the ot...her boats now building.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

POLITICS AND TRADE IN PERSIA.

IN a long article on this subject correspondent of the *Times* says:—

Without giving way to alarm, it may still be prudent not to dismiss unheeded the warnings of friends and foes as to the possibility of advantage being taken of our South African troubles to bring pressure to bear upon us in other regions. Persia undoubtedly affords on such opportunity, and it is not, therefore, surprising to hear of projected strategic railways, Persian Gulf acquisitions, if not impending annexations. We may disregard these schemes as premature or even visionary, but it is not to be denied that, in the matter of trade the position is much more serious. Russian commerce has taken the offensive vigorously and its first success is one of far-reaching importance carriageable road has been built at a cost of 340,000 connecting the Caspian Sea with Teheran. In 1893 a concession was granted to the Russian "Compagnie d'Assurance et de Transports en Perse" for the construction of a road from Enzeli to Kazeli to Kazvin with extension to Hamadan the acquisition of the Kazvin-Tehera existing road, and the right to widen the entrance to the lagoon at Enzeli. The road starts from Pir-i-bazaar on the stream which falls into the lagoon, and, skirting Resht, follows the old track to Kuhdum and Menjil, where to old bridge has been replaced by a new one 142 yards long thence to Paichensar a new road, fort he most part blasted from the rock has been built. At Paichensar the old road led across the Kharzan Pass (7,500 feet altitude) by a very rough and imperfect tract frequently blocked in winter; the distance from Resht to Kazvin being given as 112 miles. The new road makes a defour of 12 1-2 miles from Paichenaar by Mollah Ah and Kubim to Agha Baba, 14 miles from Kazvin, thus avoiding the pass and rising to 5,000 feet only. The road has a normal width of 21 feet, but in a few places only 15; its gradient is 1 in 24 to 1 in 20, and very exceptionally 1 in 15. There are 3 large bridges and 58 small ones; parapets are required in some places, and various improvements of detail will have to be made. The angles appear too sharp and too frequent to allow of a railway being run along the road.

The capital for his remarkable undertaking is constituted as follows:—Original capital 1,000 000 roubles (1,000 shares 1,000 roubles), subscribed for in Moscow; 1,000,000 roubles debentures taken by Russian Government, and 500,000 roubles also taken by same on condition that 700,000 roubles new capital were subscribed. This was mostly taken by original shareholders. Total 3,200,000 roubles or 340 000l.

The tolls authorised by the Persian Government are:—Resht to Kazvin.—Pack animal (horse, mule, donkey, camel), 4 krans = 1s. 7a.; carriages, 4 horses, 42 krans = 16s. 10d.; carriages, 3 horses, 30 krans = 12s.; carriages, 2 horses, 20 krans = 8s.; carriages, 1 horse, 10 krans = 4s.; loaded carts, 50 krans = 1l.

Financially speaking the enterprise bids fair to be very successful, for when the writer came along the road in June, before it was officially opened, and before the bridges were completed, while toll was taken only at the Resht end, a Persian capitalist offered Tomans 1,000, or 200l, a day, paid every evening, for the tolls. This offer was refused, and on good authority we are told that 280l. was averaged. As a business speculation the undertaking has no general interest. The dividend obtainable for the shareholders is, however, the smallest of the advantages it procure to its founders.

Practically, although not theoretically, only Russian goods can be imported by this road, as in 1883 Russia finally abolished the privilege of transit as concerns goods for Persia, assimilating them to direct imports to Russia subject to Customs dues in most cases prohibitive. This road, too, is the only one by which large and heavy merchandise, such as machinery, can be brought to the capital, no other carriageable highway having been built to any frontier. The

ADVANTAGES OF SUCH A TRADE ROUTE

were immediately perceived, to say nothing of its strategic value; Russian merchants subscribed liberally, some taking 100 to 150 shares each, while the Government, acting on the lines of that admirable piece of statesmanship—the purchase by England of the Suez Canal Shares—seized the opportunity to obtain a financial hold upon the country by making advances to the Persian Government as well as by taking debentures in the Russian road for the benefit of its own trade. In this battle of the roads Manchester has been beaten by Moscow fairly and squarely by the exercise of insight, decision, and a timely sacrifice of money...... Russia has created manufactuers and with such success that it has almost driven English manufactures out of North Persia: it holds half the Teheran market, and is even endeavouring to march to the south. The Banque de Prets of Teheran under the management of the State Bank of St. Petersburg, is willing to make any sacrifice for the benefit of Russian trade, which it can easily do as it has not to consider the interests of shareholders. On the other hand, the purchasing power of Persia is considerable and increasing, and, with a small modicum of good government and, above all, with the construction of even rudimentary roads, would develop very largely. The exports of dried fruits for food for the Russian peasantry are very considerable; the carpet industry is taking large proportions; the export of opium dates but 30 years back, but is now large and valuable; Russia is greatly interested in the production of cotton, and manufacturers are establishing agencies in Persia in view of the extension of this culture; wool is another large export to Bombay and Baghdad. But the most interesting and encouraging feature in the progress of Persian exports is the resuscitation of the silk culture, which for so many centuries—it dates back to the eight century—constituted the real riches of the country, the coinage with which it paid for its purchases. . . .

Modern politics seem to be revolving themselves into a fierce competition for the commerce of the world, and the merchant is looked upon as the pioneer of empire; trade carries the flag, it no longer follows it. Anxiety with regard to a falling-off of trade, especially through exertions of rivals, is a most legitimate feeling and one which statesmen cannot disregard. Certainly our trade is so vast that there is no real cause for alarm. Our right hand has not lost its cunning; the qualities which created our commercial supremacy still exist to maintain it. But, although easily first, we are no longer alone; our neighbours have learned from us, but in their turn have lessons to give us. Markets of which we formerly had the monopoly are withdrawing their allegiance, and in some cases are in the way of being lost to us, through indifference frequently and an idea that larger profits may be found further afield. Just as the Congo region, Lorenzo Marques, the Transvaal, and even the Orange Free State were at one time or other all ours for the keeping, so markets have been without reason abandoned to competitors, and once lost are not easily regained. . . .

Quite new weapons have been forged with which to fight

THE BATTLE OF THE MARKETS,

not only merchants and chambers of commerce, but municipal bodies and governments have rushed into the fray. Within the last 15 or 20 yeart methods have been adopted with a success which compels our attention. The Musee Commercial, of Brussels, which the Belgian Government, created in 1881, and has endowed with valuable commercial scholarships with a view to creating Belgian firms abroad, and especially out of Europe; similar institutions founded in Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Turin, Milan, Palermo, and later in Philadelphia; the German export unions, the most important of which are the Saxon Export Union of Dresden, founded in 1885, and the Commercial Clerks Union of Hamburg, which counts 42,000 member and has found places during its existence for 40,000 young Germanys; the Dutch Association, formed in 1887 under high auspices and with a State subsidy—all these are powerful in the hands of competitors growing yearly more experienced and more enterprising, and the influence of some of them has already made itself directly felt even in remote Persia. It is for us to decide whether we will the heed the lesson or go on in our old-fashioned ways and trust that something may turn up. F...or our influence in Persia and to prevent our trade being gradually elbowed out the north and central regions three things are necessary—namely, internal communications; a helping hand to the Persian Governments in its financial troubles, which, when looked into, are after all very trifling, and finally a caseful and serious study of the country, its trade wants and trade conditions.

FIGHTING ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Dec. 26:—Continuous conflicts are reported on the Persian frontier between bodies of Persians, Russians, and Armenians and the Turkish troops. On the 11th inst. a band of Russian and Armenians crossed into Ottoman territory, ne...r the fortified town of Bayazid, 15 miles south-west of Ararat, and immediately engaged the Ottoman guards. Two days later a second band, among whom, it is stated here, were a few Persian Regulars, also passed into the Sultan's dominions and entrenched them-selves. Up to the present, so far as is known in official circles, they have not been dislodged. Telegrams received in this city affirm that the attacking parties are being continually supplied with munitions of war and food both from Russia and Persia. According to the latest intelligence, there were skirmishes on the 21st and 23rd of this month, which resulted in a loss to the invaders of 27 men, while the Turkish force suffered to the extent of having 13 men killed and 12 wounded. A Council of Ministers was held at the Palace to-day, and after a lengthy deliberation it was strongly recommended that the Porte should address energetic remonstrances on the subject to Persia and Russia, with a view to putting a stop to any further incursions into Ottoman territory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 13.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

THE Services of the undermentioned Staff Corps Officers have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for Famine duty:—Capt E B Lang, 5th Regt of Bengal Cavalry; Capt B J H Humfrey, 1st Regt of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Capt R C Lye, 23rd, Punjab, Regt of Bengal Infy. Pioneers; Capt W A Bailey, 36th, Sikh, Regt of Bengal Infy; Capt H P Ainslie, 3rd, or Palamcottah, Regt of Madras, Light, Infy; Capt M F Harding, 19th Regt of Madras Infy; Lieut C D Mears, 8th Regt of Bengal Cavalry; Lieut H W F Cooke, 24th, Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy; Lieut K H Lloyd, 24th Regt of Madras Infy; Lieut F P C Kelly, 1st Regt of Bo Infy, Grenadiers; Lieut S A Delme-Radcliffe, 7th Regt of Bo Infy and Lieut S G Palmer, 5th Regt of Infy, Hyderabad Contingent.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioued officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt W G Walker, I S C, Asst Inspg Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infy. for eight months.

The following subtantive promotion is ordered:—Lieut-Col A H C Dane, M D. I M S Bo, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, and Agency Surgn in Bhopal, to be Agency Surgn of the 1st class.

Mr E H Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as first Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Capt C T Ducat, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd Offg 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as an Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

The services of Lieut C H B Lees, I S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, for employment as Adjt of the 1st Battalion of the Kurram Militia.

The provisional recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Major J L T Jones, I M S, (Bo), is appointed to be Deputy Assay Master, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff—To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt W McL Campbell, 1st Battn Royal Highlanders, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor of Bombay, vice Capt F L Adam, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effected from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut the Hon Arthur Cecil Murray.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieutenants—Archibald Hugh Arbuthnot, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 2nd Regt of Madras Infy and John Clementi, Hampshire Regt offg Wing Officer, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regt of Madras (Light) Infy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Lieut Col P A Buckland, I S C Supt, Army Clothing Bengal, is granted leave out of India (p a) for ten months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Depts, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Govt of India:—To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major L M M Hall and Major and Bt Lieut-Col J B Woon.

To be Major—Capt S C Gough.

To be Captain—Lieut A Roberts.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant H P M White, from the Norfolk Regiment Lieut H H Syer, from the South Wales Borderers, and Lieut C F M Worsley, from the Norfolk Regt.

Second Lieutts to be Lieutenants—G H Anderson, W F Adair, H M Butler, and C McG Withers.

Second Lieuts from the Unattached List to be Second Lieutenants—H T S Rogers, P M Heath, S F Muspratt, D'A M Fraser, A H Watts, L F G S Wylde R N S Gordon, W L S Meiklejohn, and W R Lawrence, W H Jeffery, W F G Gilchrist, B E A Manson, and H F Burton.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surg-Genl—Col David Sinclair, C S I, Madras Establishment.

Captains to be Majors:—

Bengal Establishment—A E Roberts, D M Davidson, F P Maynard, J C Lamont, A H Nott, A Coleman, W W White, M D, D T Lane, M D, R C Macwatt, W H E Woodwright, W J Buchanan, and J K Close, M D.

Madras Establishment—F J Dewes, J O Pinto, P C H Strickland, and T W Stewart.

Bombay Establishment—J L T Jones and W E Jennings.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

To be Depy-Commy, with the honorary rank of Capt—Asst Commy, with the honorary rank of Lieut, W F Lyon, Public Works Dept, Bombay.

Depy-Asst Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieut to be Asst-Commissaries—James Walker, Public Works Dept, Bombay and A T Reynolds, Bo Miscellaneous List.

To be Depy Asst-Commy, with the honorary rank of Lieut—Condr C Veale, Public Works Dept, Bombay.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Half-pay List of the undermentioned Officer:—

Capt A E H Pinch, Bengal Estabt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—Col G H Elliott, Lieut Col L J Browne, Major L H Vidal, Half-pay List, and Major W Stewart.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment—Lieut-Col W H Gregg, Lieut-Col L Dutt, MD, Lieut-Col J Armstrong.

PENSIONS.

Mr G H Norris, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Dept is permitted to retire from the service.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

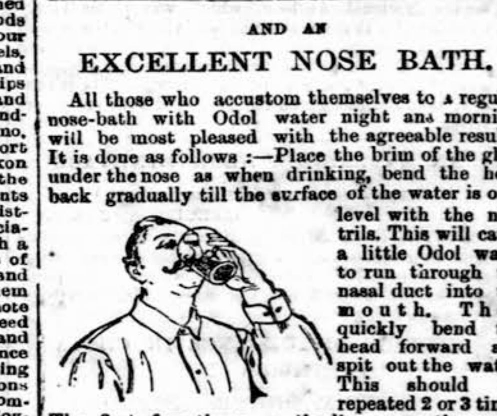
Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—C D Hitchins, W L Maxwell, T C Burke, W P M Sargent, A H E Mosse, E B Maunsell, J P Stockley, and J H W Morgan.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col Mossom Innis Gibbs, I S C, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

REWARDS—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

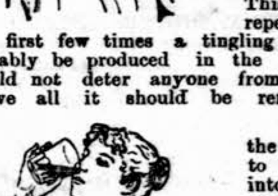
On the recommendation of the Govt of India, Her Majesty's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on Col Augustus Henry Turner, C B, Indian Staff Corps.



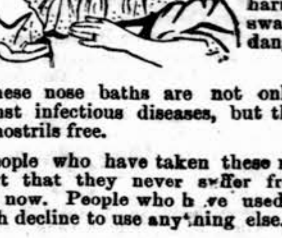
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EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nose trils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times



The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.



These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

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NOTICES.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The United States Navy Board, in reporting on the Marconi wireless telegraph, say it is good for squadron signalling, being unaffected by darkness or weather, except, perhaps, damp weather, which might impair the insulation of the apparatus at the stations. Two transmitters working simultaneously interfere, but Marconi claims to have a method in reserve for overcoming this drawback.

Signals were read from a torpedo-boat with a mast and conductor 45 feet high to a warship with a mast 140 feet high, for a distance of 85 miles, but from the higher to the lower vessel only for a distance of seven miles. Tall iron buildings in the way might interrupt communication altogether. The speed is about 12 words a minute with skilled operators. The sending apparatus will affect a compass near it. The system is good for all vessels of the Navy, but not for small boats. Landing parties would require to erect a pole on shore in order to communicate with the ship. The system would serve in determining differences of longitude. The Board recommends a working trial of the system in the Navy.

Elisha Gray, the well-known American electrician, and Mr. A. J. Mundy, of Newton, Massachusetts, have brought out a method of telegraphing through the sea-water by submerging an electric bell to give sound signals at the sending station, and also a microphone in circuit with a telephone to receive the signals at the other station. The bell and microphone are sunk deep enough to avoid the disturbances of the surface waves. The vibrations of sound are transmitted through the water from the bell to the microphone. The electric bell has a pure, unvarying tone, easy to recognise; it being tapped a given number of times per second by means of an alternating current. This note is interrupted by a sending key according to the Morse code. Five miles is considered a short range for the system.

We may remark that Mr. Gray and his colleague are not the pioneers in such a telegraph. The idea was tried in this country by a naval gentleman, whose name we forget at the moment and it has been familiar to us for some years, but it is possible that Mr. Gray has made a practicable apparatus. Sound travels much faster through water than through air, and such messages would be independent of the weather.

Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, states that a new Belgian artificial stone, thrice as strong as freestone, and resembling Cobestang granite in properties, has been tried at Malmes Arsenal. It is unaffected by cold, absorbs only 6 to 7 per cent. of water and requires a pressure of 88lbs. on the square centimetre (0·155 inch) to crush it. The stone is made at Uccles, near Brussels, and is inexpensive.

A New York hospital has adopted the cinematograph for illustrating the movement of patients suffering from locomotor ataxy.

In a Paper to the Royal Society of New South Wales, Mr. H. C. Russell deals with waterspouts, which are common on the coast of that colony. He describes one 400 feet high and 50 feet in diameter. A waterspout is caused by a small whirlwind or tornado on the water. The wind lashes the surface of the water into spray, which rises round the vortex not into it, as many suppose. If the whirlwind suddenly breaks up, the spray fall in a shower. Fish are sometimes caught up in the spray and dropped in the land.

Mr. Cranefield's experiments on the temperature of water best for growing certain plants under glass have led him to conclude that water at 35deg. Fah. or three degress above the freezing point does not injure species of begonias, geraniums, or coleus. Water at 50deg. was as good for them as water at 65 to 85 deg. Warm water made the plants rather tall and "drawn," and on the other hand cold water made them short and stocky. Tomatoes, under glass, thrived best of all with water at 65deg. Fah.

Because the Boers are of Dutch origin, and the Dutch speak a language akin to our own, we are told by public speakers and writers that the Boers are of much the same race as ourselves. The statement, like most others of the kind made by those who are still labouring under the old delusion that the language men speak is the sign of their blood, requires considerable qualification. There is a Teutonic element in the Dutch, especially of the north, for example, Saxons, and the tall blonde long-headed Frisians of Friesland, but there is an equally strong, if not stronger, broad-headed Celtic element, especially in the South, and there are many other elements. There is a Frisian and Saxon element in England, but our Celtic element is not to be confounded with theirs, for ours are, properly speaking, only Celtic by language, whereas their Celts are Celts by race.

It is generally believed that ants are insensible to sounds; at any rate sounds within the compass of the human ear, but experiments of Mr. Weld, an American naturalist, have shown that certain species of ants perceive sounds, whether by hearing them or feeling the vibration it is difficult to say. The experiments are described in "Science."

The fig planters of California have now acclimatised the blastophaga, which issues from Capri figs covered with their pollen, and fertilises the Smyrna fig, thus producing a good crop.

It is expected that mercury will be one of the most important metallic exports of New South Wales. The assays of the ore prove it richer than American or Spanish ore.

It appears from a writer in "The Engineering Magazine" that neither travellers nor consuls have given accurate accounts of the industrial state of Japan, probably because they had not a teachnical training or did not take sufficient pains to arrive at the truth. Japanese technicians, it appears, are crammed with theoretical knowledge at the colleges of Tokio but wanting in practical experience. Exporters ought, therefore, to send representatives to Japan who know the apparatus and can explain it to the Japanese, or else confide their interests to a sound company established in the country. Machines of simple manipulation and economical in coal are in demand there. The reproduction of Western machines by the Japanese is not so great as we might believe, and generally confined to slavish imitation of the model. They have done best in electrical apparatus, but still their dynamos are inefficient. There is a good market for electrical appliances in Japan.

An Italian engineering journal has published a method of sterilising water by peroxide of chlorine. Three grammes of it suffice for a cubic metre of water at the cost of a few pence. The process was tried successfully at Ostend. An experiment in supplying acetylene gas like coal gas is going on in Tata-Tovaros Hungary, a town of 12,000 inhabitants. Five miles of piping light 158 street lamps and 250 burners in houses. The generating plant only requires the services of two men, and the installation cost only about £10,000.

A funicular railway has been made up the Schatzalp at Davos Platz. It is about 2,900ft. long, and the cars are driven by electricity generated from the river Arve.

MM. Lucet and Constantin have discovered a new bacillus given rise to a disease resembling tuberculosis. Arsenic forbids its development and has cured a patient. The subject was recently discussed at the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

Forest trees, like cultivated plants, make the soil under them cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the bare earth. The difference is less in autumn and spring. It is also affected by the character of the vegetation and the fallen leaves. There is less moisture in soil under vegetation, especially in summer, than in bare soil. When there are leaves on the ground beneath the plants, the difference is not so great, and is sometimes reversed. Vegetation increases the evaporation of water from the soil. The subject is fully treated by Herr Wollny in the "Bulletin de la Societe Meteorologique."

The American Museum of Natural History proposes to publish photographs of Indian types taken by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. They will be issued in bi-monthly parts, and comprise 120 plates. The first will deal with British Columbian types.

A Reuter telegram dated New York, December 25, states:—"The steamer Ariosto stranded yesterday morning on Ocracoke Beach, North Carolina. Twenty-one persons were drowned. Nine were saved by means of the breeches-buoy. The vessel may possibly be saved if she is promptly assisted. When the steamer stranded the captain told the crew that the chances were about even whether they took to the boats or awaited the rocket apparatus. He himself would remain at his post and await rescue, but he left the crew to decide among themselves. Twenty-one of the crew declared that they were doomed if they remained on board, but eight men decided to stay with the captain. The Ocracoke life boat crew, which had quickly mustered, found it impossible to launch a boat, and line after line thrown by the rocket apparatus fell short. Finally a line was got on board, and those remaining on the vessel were rescued by the breeches buoy after a struggle with the waves lasting the greater part of the day. Meanwhile the others who took to the boats were drowned.

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Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

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